1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF VERMONT	
3	UNITED STATES	
4	V.	CASE NO: 2:16-CR-94-wks-1
5	BRIAN FOLKS	STATUS CONFERENCE
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7	BEFORE: HONORABLE WILLIAM K. SESSIONS, III DISTRICT JUDGE	
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9	APPEARANCES:	WILLIAM DARROW, AUSA EMILY M. SAVNER, AUSA MATTHEW T. GARDY, AUSA U.S. Attorney's Office
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20	DATE:	April 10, 2019
21	шр <i>у</i> у	ICCDIDED DV. Combbio Ecobor DDD
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CLERK: This is case number 16-94, United States of America versus Brian Folks. The government is present through Assistant United States Attorneys William Darrow, Emily Savner and Matthew Grady. The defendant is present in the courtroom with his attorneys, Mark Kaplan and Natasha Sen. The matter before the court is a hearing on pending motions and for argument on outstanding issues.

THE COURT: Okay. This is a hearing on the pending motions, but prior to actually addressing the motions, I think we should make clear that these hearings and also the motions and objections should be public, and I'm interested to hear from the parties as to how to make sure that there can be disclosure of the motions and the responsive pleadings because this, you know, this clearly should be public in my view.

So Mr. Kaplan, I was thinking about the motions that you filed. You included the names of the various co-conspirators, women involved in this particular case. Is there any objection to removing the last names so that they cannot be identified, leaving the first names, and then

1	making those motions public?		
2	MR. KAPLAN: No. None at all, Judge. If		
3	the Court wants us to, we can refile them.		
4	THE COURT: If you can redact those names		
5	that would be, then you could, then those could		
6	be public.		
7	MR. KAPLAN: Here's one other, I do have		
8	one other concern along those lines which is the		
9	government continuously refers to their		
10	witnesses as "victims."		
11	THE COURT: We dealt with that, well, a		
12	number of months ago.		
13	MR. KAPLAN: I thought we did.		
14	THE COURT: They at trial are not going to		
15	be referring to them as victims.		
16	MR. KAPLAN: Okay.		
17	THE COURT: But I guess that's just an		
18	identification.		
19	MR. KAPLAN: We're going to have the		
20	indictment redacted, too, in that respect.		
21	THE COURT: Have the indictment redacted?		
22	MR. KAPLAN: The indictment speaks about		
23	the witnesses and the counts as victims.		
24	THE COURT: Okay. We'll deal with that		
25	because they're not going to refer to victims.		

All right. As we address these particular 1 2 motions, in light of the cavernous nature of this courtroom, I wonder if counsel would 3 approach and speak from the podium as opposed to 4 in left field. Any objection to that? 5 MR. DARROW: That would be great. It's 6 7 hard to see you from way back here. THE COURT: Right. That's true. All 8 right. So let's begin with the first motion in 9 limine. That's the Government's Motion in 10 Limine to Preclude the Introduction of 11 Inadmissible Evidence. That's Docket number 12 348. Who's going to -- okay. So it's 13 Mr. Grady. 14 MR. GRADY: Yes, good morning, your Honor. 15 16 THE COURT: Good morning. 17 MR. GRADY: Your Honor, the motion really goes into two camps. One is those motions that 18 19 or those, information that results in 20 convictions which 609 governs, and then of 2.1 course anything that is not a conviction of 2.2 misconduct and certainly 608 would apply. 23 the way that the government sees things, the only felony within the convictions that we've 2.4 2.5 listed in the motion is just the voyeurism

felony that is pertinent to Mandy. 1 2 THE COURT: But 609 talks about over one 3 vear. That's correct, your Honor, and MR. GRADY: 4 we've already, the government's view of all the 5 retail thefts, for example, those were all 6 7 misdemeanor retail thefts from the government's review of the criminal records and --8 THE COURT: So what was the maximum penalty 9 of the various retail thefts? 10 MR. GRADY: I think it was under a year, 11 your Honor. That's why we categorized them as 12 misdemeanor retail thefts. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. GRADY: Certainly if they are felony 15 retail thefts, then that would be a different 16 17 analysis, and they would be admissible under 609, but in the government's view the only one 18 that is a felony is the voyeurism conviction for 19 20 Mandy, and under a voyeurism conviction just the 2.1 essential facts is what comes into play as far 2.2 as impeachment is concerned. 23 THE COURT: Okay. So in regard to the retail thefts, you're saying that all the retail 2.4 2.5 thefts with regard to who you refer to as Victim B and Victim D.

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MR. GRADY: That's correct, your Honor, and also I believe Jasmine also has a retail theft the government is tracking though those are all misdemeanor retail thefts. So again, since they're not felonies under 609, then they are, and they're also not crimes of dishonesty under 609(a)(2), none of those are admissible for impeachment purposes.

THE COURT: That was one question that I had. The theft, the stealing is not a crime of dishonesty?

MR. GRADY: Not under Estrada. Estrada talks about larceny because that was the issue in that case, and in Estrada they also cited to Sellers which is a case out of the Eleventh Circuit saying that shoplifting does not involve dishonesty, and there's also other cases that we cited to in our motion such as Glenn from the Ninth Circuit which talks about how shoplifting may be indicative of a lack of respect as to a person or property but by itself is not indicative of truthfulness.

And the other thing I would point out in Estrada, they cited to a case Pagan here in the

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Second Circuit and in Pagan they again reiterate that just stand-alone shoplifting where you're just concealing an item and walking out does not trigger anything involving truthfulness. It's only if you make a false statement in connection with stealing, then that certainly triggers an impact of one's veracity. Because in Pagan the person filled out a welfare application stating that they were on welfare to get food stamps, and of course, that was a false statement under oath.

THE COURT: So these retail thefts did not involve any false statements; is that correct?

Because what you're suggesting is that the court would have to go back through each one of the retail thefts to see if there were related to that theft a false statement.

MR. GRADY: For a couple of them, your Honor, as to Victim D, the government is following that. In some of the retail thefts the, for example, that victim was stopped and provided a false name to law enforcement. Now, that would certainly go to a witness's truthfulness and so certainly that could come, that could be questioned about on 608 because it

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does go to truthfulness, making a false statement to a law enforcement officer. So there's a couple instances where the person might have been stopped by a loss prevention officer on the way out of the store, and of course, if there was any false information given, that would certainly be a proper basis for impeachment.

THE COURT: So the difficulty in my review of your pleading is that I don't know if that in fact involved cases in which the person who is convicted of retail theft made those kinds of oral statements. It would be helpful if you went through those convictions, added whether or not each of those convictions involved false statements to law enforcement, in which case under 608 they would be more relevant.

MR. GRADY: Right. Okay. Yes, your Honor. I can certainly go ahead and re-go through that list and identify those particulars for the court to assist.

THE COURT: Okay. So there's a second series of issues and that's related to arrests, Mr. Grady.

MR. GRADY: Yes, your Honor. So again with

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the arrest, the fact of the arrest itself is not the impeaching event. Arrest, again, by itself without a conviction doesn't trigger 609 so 608 would apply, and of course the relevant fact is not the arrest itself but the underlying conduct. So looking at the underlying conduct a lot of it involves drug possession, retail theft, disorderly conduct, DUIs, receiving stolen property, trespassing, these are all offenses that do not go to witnesses' truthfulness.

Now, the one exception being false statements to law enforcement. That certainly goes to truthfulness so that's a proper avenue to impeach the witness under 608, but everything else involving drug possession, again, goes to truthfulness.

And the one point I would point out about the defense pleading is the defense talked about credibility. Credibility is not the word that's used in Rule 608. 608 talks about truthfulness. So again, the offenses have to go to the witness's truthfulness and not credibility which is a more broader notion. Specifically, you have to provide that link between the

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nonconviction conduct and the witness's truthfulness.

THE COURT: All right. So you are not objecting to the use of retail theft if there were false statements made to law enforcement when they were stopped.

MR. GRADY: That's correct, your Honor. That would be improper under 608 to go to the witness's truthfulness certainly.

THE COURT: Okay, and you're objecting to use of arrest unless it's for a particular false statement which means false statement to a law enforcement officer. You have no objection to the admission of that?

MR. GRADY: That's correct, your Honor.

The final thing I would point out is just going back to the voyeurism conviction with Mandy, it seems like the defense wants to go into more than the essential facts of the conviction, and I would just point out that the witness, Mandy, was not convicted of making false statements to a law enforcement officer. So they talk about how when confronted with the information that the witness lied at first, but, again, there's no conviction for lying to the police. So that

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fact has not been established beyond a reasonable doubt.

So if you try to get beyond just the facts of the conviction itself, you open up this inquiry into matters that have not been resolved and then you kind of, when the government may have to try to rebut that and talk about was the person forced to, you know, take these pictures and provide them to the boyfriend. So, again, that's the government's view and seems like what the Second Circuit, majority of the Second Circuit's take is this notion that has to be limited to the essential facts of the conviction, the date of the conviction and the sentence imposed and nothing else.

THE COURT: So the next question is the prostitution convictions.

MR. GRADY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Prior prostitution convictions before the, this is May of 2015 to March of 2016, and you pointed out the Rivera case from the Second Circuit which suggests that previous convictions for prostitution are not relevant to coercion; is that correct?

MR. GRADY: That's correct, your Honor. I

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would actually say two things. One is that under 609 the prostitution arrests again are not felonies. So if it's not a felony, then it has to be a crime of criminal fallacy and of course criminal and fallacy. So under 609 it's not allowed proper impeachment —

THE COURT: 609 is to impeach. This is relevant to the question of coercion. And if somebody is engaged in prostitution professionally before the conspiracy or this set of facts happens, it would seem at first blush that that's relevant to coercion. But Rivera says no. Then it becomes, at least as I'm thinking about this, becomes a little bit more complicated when that person testifies, and let's just say as an example that person says I wasn't ever going to engage in prostitution but then I was coerced by the defendant. Then that opens up the door to the use of the previous conviction, I would assume, because it confronts the statement that the witness just made.

MR. GRADY: Sure. Your Honor, I don't know if that's really going to come into play in this case because as we pointed out in our 412 response, the witnesses, majority of witnesses

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if they engaged in prior prostitution and that's how they met the defendant they will certainly admit at least in preparation that yes, I met the defendant through prior prostitution. That provides context to the jury, but what 412 and Rivera state is the defense cannot then argue to the injury that okay, because Victim A prior prostituted that means that she consented to prostituting for the defendant because those are two separate inquiries. Prior prostitution has nothing to do with whether the defendant used coercion to compel the victim to engage prostitution for purposes of this case and that's what --

THE COURT: But so that means that you have no objection to a discussion about the fact that she engaged in, let's say, prior prostitution. I thought you were saying well, of course they should be ale to get in the Backpage because that's how the defendant met some of these women. They advertised on Backpage. You had no objection to that to explain the nature of the relationship, but that would necessarily bleed into the fact that they engaged in prior prostitution. You have no objection to that.

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All you object to is the defense arguing that because they were engaged in prostitution before that does not prove or is in fact irrelevant to the question of coercion.

MR. GRADY: That's exactly right, your Honor, and we believe that's a reasonable middle ground because it provides some context to the jury about how a particular witness or victim met the defendant, and then again with Rivera in 412 foreclosed making the argument you just pointed out to the jury. So that's how the government sees things.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Arrest for false pretenses? Prostitution and voyeurism you've addressed. Anything else?

MR. GRADY: Nothing further from the government, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Who wants to respond for the defense? Ms. Sen?

MS. SEN: Yes. Your Honor, I would just point out that in Second Circuit case, Estrada, one of the examples that it gives of the kinds of convictions that you are supposed to look at under the first part of 609 for truthfulness on the, even though it's not a criminal fallacy

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crime, but it mentions specifically theft. So the idea that the government is suggesting that retail theft, unless it involves some kind of false statement to a police officer in the course of that conviction is not probative of truthfulness or dishonesty, it seems to be contrary to Second Circuit law.

THE COURT: So what, you just heard the government acknowledging that if there's any false statement made to law enforcement as the person was arrested for retail theft, then that clearly can be admitted under 608, right? So I didn't see in the pleadings those particular instances of false statements to law enforcement at the time of the arrest. That's refusal to identify who they were or using false names or anything of that sort. Do you have those identified?

MS. SEN: Your Honor, we are still receiving the criminal history convictions of these witnesses. So as we go through them -- we're only going to bring to the court one set that involves dishonesty anyway. We're not interested in, you know, if someone is convicted for shoplifting. I mean, unless there's an

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argument that it goes to their credibility, I mean we will be looking at that certainly, but I think the idea that somehow theft is not a crime of dishonesty, I'm not sure that the Second Circuit would necessarily agree with that.

THE COURT: But you're not going to bring retail thefts unless there was a false statement; is that correct?

MS. SEN: Well, I think the law is a little bit unclear. I don't think we have to show that this is necessarily -- I think we have to look at the context and the actual facts of each of those convictions, your Honor, is what I'm saying is that the court needs to look at and do the 403 balancing test. So if we bring a conviction and we argue it is indicative of the circumstances surrounding it showed that this person engaged in dishonest behavior, you know, some kind of, I can't think of anything right off the top of my head, but some kind of, you know, ruse situation in a store to steal something, I think then it would sort of go to that person's level of honesty or dishonesty.

THE COURT: All right. So the court is going to reserve judgment on the retail theft

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because you've got more to introduce, and there seems to be a consensus that if the theft was accompanied with false statements to law enforcement, then it would be relevant and admissible.

All right. So the arrests in general. Is there any arrest that you seek to introduce without a conviction --

MS. SEN: Well, I think --

THE COURT: -- under 608?

MS. SEN: I apologize, your Honor. I think an arrest that one of the witnesses has for false pretenses, I think that that would be relevant. I think that involves dishonesty. Ι also think, again, looking at the specific circumstances with respect to arrests for things like theft again, depending on the circumstances. I mean, I think that this is something that we're going to have to raise with the court at the time that we wish to use them to impeach and that, if it looked to us like the facts show that it involves an element of dishonesty, we could ask the court to be able to use it.

THE COURT: All right. So if I reserve

judgment, you can't bring this up in opening 1 2 statement. You're going to use false presenses arrest, right? 3 MS. SEN: Yes. 4 THE COURT: You understand that? 5 MS. SEN: Yes, of course. 6 THE COURT: We'll reserve judgment on that. 7 What about the prostitution convictions? 8 MS. SEN: Well, in terms of, if a witness 9 were to get on the stand and talk about how the 10 only, that they only prostituted because of my 11 client and that they didn't prostitute before 12 and they didn't prostitute after, but it's clear 13 at least one of these witnesses has a later, 14 later convictions for prostitution, I think that 15 that would be relevant for purposes of 16 17 impeachment. Because --Right. So if the witness lies, 18 THE COURT: you want to use the convictions to show she 19 20 lies, not, that's not relevant to coercion, 2.1 that's use for impeachment, probably the government would not object to that. All right? 2.2 23 But how about the use of prostitution conviction on questions of coercion. 2.4 2.5 MS. SEN: Well, I wasn't quite

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understanding the government's argument on that point. I understand that under Rivera the conviction just can't come in to argue, to say that this person, as evidence of not being coerced, but I think that we can argue based on the evidence whatever the evidence shows which is this person was coerced or wasn't coerced. You know, to me those cases really go to the technical issue of whether or not the conviction comes in, but, for example, if it were to come in on some other evidentiary ground which is admissible, then I don't see why the defense wouldn't be able to argue it. I mean, the government seems to say that even, that you can't even make the argument.

THE COURT: If the conviction comes in to impeach, you cannot argue that that conviction was for a different purpose like to rebut coercion. It's only being introduced for impeachment so you're restricted in that regard. So the really clear question is whether a conviction for prostitution, prior prostitution, not post the offense, but prior prostitution is relevant to coercion.

MS. SEN: I would say under these

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circumstances I'm not aware of that issue coming up. I don't think that any of these witnesses have prior convictions for prostitution. I think that most of them who are engaged in prior prostitution, and I'm speaking just very specifically about the named witnesses in the indictment, and Mr. Kaplan may want to correct me, but I believe that all of them have admitted to being involved in prior prostitution. So I don't see this necessarily as an issue coming up, but can I just consult with counsel for a moment, your Honor, and get back to you?

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. SEN: If there are other issues you wanted me to address and then --

THE COURT: No. That in particular. So the question is whether that's to be used to rebut coercion, and maybe I'm mistaken, but I thought that there were a couple of convictions of some of these witnesses prior to this series of acts.

MS. SEN: That's why I don't want to misspeak, your Honor, so let me just check with Mr. Kaplan. He might be ale to answer that better than I can.

THE COURT: You want to do that now? 1 2 MS. SEN: If that's okay, your Honor. THE COURT: 3 Sure. MS. SEN: Your Honor, I think that in 4 consulting with Mr. Kaplan it does appear that 5 another witness may have some prior convictions, 6 7 but I think that we would do what the laws required, and under Rivera it doesn't look like 8 we would be able to argue that that was --9 THE COURT: Okay. Let's now go to the 10 broader question. Let's just assume that one of 11 12 the women who is going to testify met the 13 defendant on Backpage, prior to that was engaged in prostitution. Can you introduce that? 14 you intend to introduce the fact that she was 15 engaged in prostitution prior to meeting the 16 17 defendant? Well, I think that we would show, 18 19 and my understanding is that the government 20 wouldn't disagree with us, that the way our 21 client met this witness was via her Backpage ad. 2.2 THE COURT: Correct. 23 MS. SEN: So I think that it implies that 2.4 she was involved in prostitution in one way or 2.5 the other. I don't know that we would get into,

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I think the law limits us into going much beyond that. So I think that it would be --

THE COURT: Well, can you say, can you question her about being engaged in prior prostitution? I mean, the government has conceded that you can bring out the Backpage. She's advertising on the Backpage. That's how she met the defendant. Clearly, that's relevant, but can you question her about being engaged in prior prostitution?

MS. SEN: I think under the law, I think under Rivera, I think the government is right on that. I don't think that would come up.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Is there anything else that you want to address on 349 or 348?

MS. SEN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Can I get the government's response to that hypothetical? Let's just say one of the witnesses testifies that they, that she met the defendant by way of the Backpage advertisement. She obviously was engaged in prostitution. Sort of obvious. Can they question her about, you were involved in prostitution. Can they ask the question?

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MR. GRADY: No, your Honor. Excuse me, your Honor. Under 412 and Rivera, any questions as far as how long were you involved in prostitution, how many clients did you see, what specific acts did you do, all of this could provide, you know, days, hours' worth of testimony that is prohibited under 412, and I think the government is reasonably coming to the middle ground why it can provide context for how a particular witness or victim met the defendant, but 412 and Rivera bars any inquiry into prior acts, and we would ask the court, and I think it sounds like the defense will abide by Rivera and not go into that tangential information that is precluded by 412 and Rivera.

MR. KAPLAN: Judge, could I comment on that?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. KAPLAN: I think it's an issue that I was going to address anyway, but I think it depends on the context. In other words, I don't think you can question someone who was involved in prostitution just because they were involved in prostitution, sort of out of context with the case, but, for example, there's one witness in

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this case who was working as a prostitute for a group of guys and Brian was helping out with that endeavor because they asked him to, and then one of the witnesses decided that she'd much rather work with Brian than work with these other guys, and she came to him and said look, I'd like to have you help me out. I don't want to deal with these people anymore. I think you can talk about what she was doing and how long she was doing it and how Brian met her in that context but not arguing that because she was a prostitute before means so wasn't coerced later on.

THE COURT: So what you're trying to do is take the government's lead and say you can talk about prior prostitution or prior Backpage ads to put context to the meeting between this person and the defendant, and in that particular context, she would have to say that she was engaged in prostitution, she was being managed by other individuals, and that for one reason or another she engaged with the defendant.

MR. KAPLAN: It's a little more involved, but it also follows the same path that the government has agreed to which is it gives

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context. I think the government misinterpreted what our intention was when we mentioned that particular witness. It wasn't to show because she was a prostitute she wasn't forced by our client. It was to show that while she was working as a prostitute, she voluntarily asked him to help her out.

THE COURT: Mr. Grady, do you want to respond to that?

MR. GRADY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may have a different version of the facts, but assuming that that's what they want to show, that is that she was working with these other guys and she preferred working for him which goes right directly to the issue of coercion, wouldn't they be able to do that?

MR. GRADY: Your Honor, there's a couple things I'd like to point out. Number one, in the defense notice and what they just said here in court, the witness has a slightly different take on the facts as far as the leadup to meeting the defendant. So I think what the defense just mentioned may not be what the witness is going to testify to. So I think,

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number one, we have a factual dispute as far as the context is concerned.

THE COURT: Can you tell us what the witness is going to say?

MR. GRADY: Sure. I mean, essentially she will say, talk about that she was on Backpage working for another individual and that she met the defendant and then began essentially working for him for a variety of reasons that she can talk about, but I don't think --

THE COURT: Were some of those reasons her antagonism toward previous persons who managed her prostitution?

MR. GRADY: Not necessarily, your Honor. Some of it goes to the defendant having better quality of drugs that she provided and better access to drugs than a previous supplier or person that was helping her on Backpage.

THE COURT: But it's pretty clear that she would have to acknowledge, if you're the witness, that you were engaged in prostitution if they're going from one manager to another because the reasons why you're going from one person to the other is essentially very relevant, and that's relevant to coercion. So

that is coming out.

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MR. GRADY: Yes, your Honor. The government will bring that out on direct, and I think that will provide the necessary context certainly to explain to the jury, but what seems like the defense is putting forth is like, well, we need to know exactly how many weeks, days, months did you go with these three, group of guys, and how exactly did they treat you, what acts did you do, how is it different with my client. All of the pre-information they're talking about is in our view barred by Rivera and 412. We will give that context to the jury to understand how they met the defendant, but certainly everything else should be barred under 412 and Rivera.

THE COURT: Well, yeah, but when you also ask the witness to explain why you moved from one person to the defendant, that opens up the door for them to explore what was it like with this other person, and is this truthful, is this accurate, et cetera. So anyway. At this particular point there's clearly going to be an acknowledgment that this witness engaged in prostitution.

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MR. GRADY: Yes, your Honor. The government was concerned because in their 412 notice for this particular witness, they also stated not only for context but to counter the government's assertion that the defendant forced her into coercion. That's why the government was concerned because that second part, that argument is foreclosed by Rivera.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Next is 349. Government's Motion for Reconsideration of 202, and that's the mention of the Bloods.

MR. GRADY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I guess first is it true that there's only one of the witnesses who would refer to the defense as a member of the Bloods?

MR. GRADY: Yes and no, your Honor. Yes in that for Victim C she's the only one that was very impacted by the alleged membership in the Bloods. There's other victims that were aware of it, they heard it, but it wasn't a big impact on them. So we do not intend to draw it out. There may be an additional witness such as Mandy or other drug runners who heard or may have been impacted a little bit by the alleged gang membership status, but as it applies to the

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charged victims, it is correct that Victim C is the only one who will talk about it in much detail because, again, it impacted her decision as she drove down to the NorthStar for the one week that she was with the defendant.

THE COURT: How about the spillover problem? Once you allow Victim C, you refer to her as Victim C, to be examined on the fact that she was aware that he was a member of the Bloods and she was frightened by that, that fact, the fact that he was a member of the Bloods becomes relevant not just to Victim C but to everybody else. And don't you have enough evidence otherwise to show fear so that membership in the Bloods becomes that much less crucial?

MR. GRADY: Your Honor, I would say two things. One as to for any spillover effect, I believe that can be quite appropriately handled by a limiting instruction or curative instruction to direct the jury that they can only consider the evidence as it relates to Victim C and how it relates to the statute where it essentially asks them to step into the shoes of a reasonable person of a victim's background to assess everything --

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THE COURT: So how does that instruction go? The instruction would say to the jury, you're allowed to consider the fact that he may be a member of the Bloods in regard to what Victim C is saying, but you're not allowed to think about the fact that he was alleged to be a member of the Bloods in regard to all of the other victims. You're asking a jury to do somewhat of an impossible feat, aren't you?

MR. GRADY: Not necessarily, your Honor. We presume that the jury has listened and followed the instructions, and, again, it's not as if the government is trying to prove that he is a gang member or has status. This comes solely from the defendant's statements to Victim So as opposed to the Lockhart case when the government established expert testimony that the defendant was a confirmed member of the Folk Nation gang, certainly the evidence is less prejudicial than what's been used in other sex trafficking cases. So we believe under the circumstances because it's coming from the defendant's own mouth as opposed to photos showing gang symbols or things of that nature that that's why it has relevance as to how it

impacted Victim C.

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In answer to your other question of don't we think that we have enough, ultimately that's the jury's consideration, and for this particular victim, she was only there for a week, there was no actual physical force, the gang membership was certainly a factor, and, again, the jury is going to be asked to consider a reasonable person in her shoes whether this, whether it's reasonable for her to fear him, and certainly this is part of the story and big part of her story and so to take that out is you're taking out a piece of what the government believes is crucial to its coercion argument as to that victim, and certainly the jury may still decide, but it's for the jury to decide and not certainly us.

THE COURT: But this is 403 analysis.

MR. GRADY: Sure.

THE COURT: And when you're talking about spillover effect you're talking about the impact upon all of the other persons who may not have known that he was a member of the Bloods, but that scenario that he's a member of the Bloods is really prejudicial.

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MR. GRADY: But, your Honor, it's more probative than it is prejudicial, and I think any concerns can be addressed in the spillover effect, particularly because other victims that were aware of it, for example, Victim D was aware of the defendant's gang status, but it had no impact on her. So the government does not intend on drawing that out and asking unnecessary questions about it, because it really is only probative as it relates to Victim C and that car ride down, and particularly under the circumstances of her owing a drug debt to another reported gang member, and I think Gardner in the Sixth Circuit opinion is correct when it points out that it's important to the 1591 analysis because it shows or is some evidence that the victim reasonably believed the person was the kind of person who could hurt her because of his alleged gang membership.

THE COURT: But you're going to get the rest of the conversation in, aren't you? The conversation between the defendant and the Victim C in regard to the drug debt and in regard to all of the other statements that he made, aside from his affiliation in the Bloods

which you argue is quite threatening.

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MR. GRADY: Yes, your Honor, and it's a big piece of the coercion piece. Certainly we can talk about the drug debt and maybe how the defendant had a firearm, but a lot of the fear was based upon the fact that I owe this drug debt and now this person, you just told me that you're supposedly a gang member and this person I owe money to is also a gang member, it ramps up that fear in the victim's mind, and that certainly is reasonable under the circumstances of a person in her position, and we're just trying to convey that to the jury as to why she felt compelled to prostitute for the defendant knowing that he never put a firearm to her head or never slapped her or punched or kicked her or threatened that sort of physical violence.

So it's an important part of the story the government believes to prove coercion, and we just pointed out Lockhart and Gardner as other cases where the Sixth Circuit and the Fifth Circuit allow this type of information in saying it's proper under the 403 balance, and that it was necessary given the unique circumstances of what the government has to prove in --

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THE COURT: And in those cases, were there a whole series of other persons in the same position as this Victim C so that the spillover effect of the mentioning of the gang affiliation became that much more significant?

MR. GRADY: So for Gardner, I would say no. For Lockhart, yes. Gardner from the government's view was a single victim indictment and so it was only the victim who testified about her fear of the defendant based upon the gang status, but in Lockhart that was four different defendants, there was multiple victims, there was expert testimony produced that all four defendants are gang members. So presumably there would be more victims and there would be more of a spillover concern for the court to face that particular prosecution.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. All right. Thank you. Someone want to respond to that?

MR. KAPLAN: Thank you, Judge. I think the court's already touched on our major concerns.

Obviously, the major one is the spillover effect. People, the court has mentioned this before. People associate gang members with violence and threats, drug dealing, use of

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firearms. I mean, whatever you can think of in terms of violence, people associate that with gang members. And I think, apparently there's going to be evidence introduced in this case that suggests our client was involved in threatening behavior, violence, possessed firearms. The fact that the jury knows that he's a gang member is going to really taint, I think, their ability to assess that evidence fairly, and I don't see any way to cure that. I don't see how an instruction will cure --

THE COURT: Well, the fact that in voir dire you would have to ask about there may be evidence that the defendant was a member of the Bloods because you need to know whether that fact alone would impact their judgment. It opens up a real risk, it seems to me, and if there's sufficient ways for the government to actually show coercion in regard to Victim C so that they're not being hampered significantly, the risk of mentioning the Bloods should be avoided.

MR. KAPLAN: I agree, and I think the court already touched on this other aspect which is I think it's really a minor part of the case when

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you weigh in comparison the negative effect that it would have on the defense. There's only one witness that is saying that. And frankly, I could give the court a little more context which is I just don't think it's true. I mean, if you look at her statement, subsequent to when she says she was forced to become a prostitute, it's clear that she's not afraid of my client, she's not worried about him being a Blood. I have Facebook emails that go from July of 2015 to September of 2015 where she's constantly communicating with my client. At one point on July 19th of 2015 she's writes to my client and he writes to her and says I'd like to talk to you and she says what do you want. He says I need a ride. I'd like to pay someone \$20 to give me a ride to Wal-Mart. She said sure, I'd be happy to do that, and there's numerous conversations like that, and then in September of 2015 she emails my client and says I'd like to come back and work with you tomorrow.

So I'm just saying when you look at the entire picture with respect to this particular witness, it doesn't, it's not really a credible claim on her part, there's no evidence that it

impacted her and nothing was said at the time to 1 2 suggest that she had these fears. Everything 3 she did subsequent to that suggested that she didn't have those fears. 4 So I think you weigh all that against the 5 negative impact, and it should not be --6 THE COURT: All right. I'm going to deny 7 the Motion for Reconsideration. I think the 8 spillover effect, frankly, is dramatic. 9 once membership in the Bloods is introduced, no 10 reasonable jury is going to limit that to this 11 one particular person, and I think there's, you 12 13 know, adequate other opportunities for the government to show coercion which are much more 14 reliable than just membership in a gang. 15 think it's extraordinarily prejudicial, and 16 17 under 403 I'd exclude it. Now, 350. Government Proffer on Issues yet 18 to be Decided. 19 20 MS. SAVNER: Good morning, your Honor. don't know if you want to take these one by one 2.1 2.2 or --23 THE COURT: One by one is fine. Okay. So in terms of sort of 2.4 MS. SAVNER: 2.5 general overview, all of these specific pieces

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of evidence that the defense has sought to exclude fit into various ways into the government's theory of the case and allegations that the defendant used various means of coercion to compel these young women to prostitute for him. So as explained in the briefing, you know, the type of coercion and his scheme of coercion ranged from acting in a controlling manner, asserting his physical dominance over the women by requiring them to have sex with him as part of the conditions of their employment. It included controlling their drug supply and manipulating their drug supply so that they became dependent and more dependent on him for the drugs they needed to avoid the painful symptoms of heroin withdrawal.

His scheme of coercion also included the implicit and explicit threat of reputational harm. The defendant had a library of photographs and videos on each of the women he prostituted, and the women knew that because they were present when he was taking all these videos and filming them.

THE COURT: And you have one example of his use of this series of videos or photographs that

was used to destroy reputational harm? 1 2 destroy reputation. Yes, destroy reputation? MS. SAVNER: Yes, there is one video that 3 he published that's of minor Victim E after she 4 did something that in his words violated him, 5 but so there's that one example of him carrying 6 7 the threat out, but the threat was existent among all of the women even before this video 8 9 came out. THE COURT: And the women would verbally 10 testify to that threat? 11 MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. 12 That if in fact you steal 13 THE COURT: drugs, I think that was the minor victim, but if 14 you in fact violate his rules, then he will use 15 these videos or these photographs to embarrass 16 17 them. I can't speak for all of the 18 MS. SAVNER: victims but for some of them certainly, and if I 19 20 can find the spot in the filing, Victim B said 2.1 that explicitly and she's testified to it in her 2.2 grand jury testimony that, you know, she knew he 23 had this library of material on him, and it was a sort of constant refrain of the defendant that 2.4

if you violate me, I'll violate you back, and

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that could have meant many things and did mean many things to the witnesses and the victims, one of which was this threat of exposing them to their friends and families who often did not know that they were engaged in prostitution or even heroin use.

THE COURT: So that's the general background. That's how you're going to prove coercion. There's specific issues that have been raised in the pleadings, and the first is any evidence alleging that the defendant sexually assaulted ML in July of 2016. July is, of course, after the period of time for which the defendant is charged. Are you suggesting that this is related in any way to this "I'll get back at you" or -- and how is this relevant?

MS. SAVNER: Yeah, I mean, I think it is directly relevant to the "I'll get back at you" sentiment that he put out to all the women that worked for him, both in his drug business and in his prostitution business. When the defendant learned that this woman, listed as ML, had taken up with another man, he was angry about it and told her he would violate her, and then he did in fact carry out that threat to violate her by

coming to her house and sexually assaulting her. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. By this point, all of the criminal acts that are subject to the 3 indictment have been over. 4 MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: And this is in response to her 6 deciding to go with another man? 7 Yes, your Honor. 8 MS. SAVNER: Okay. All right. The next one 9 THE COURT: is evidence related to the shooting of people 10 allegedly associated with the defendant in New 11 York City. 12 MS. SAVNER: Yes. So as with the evidence 13 related to the defendant's quote, unquote, 14 murder of someone, this evidence, information 15 that the defendant had shot people, that he'd 16 17 been convicted of manslaughter which he himself referred to as murder was part of the climate of 18 fear that the defendant created. This implicit 19 20 threat of force. That if they did not follow 2.1 his rules, if they did not prostitute for him, if they didn't go out on the next date that he 2.2 23 wouldn't hesitate to use force against them, and that was playing into multiple of the victims' 2.4 2.5 minds when they were faced with the choice of

whether to continue prostituting or not. 1 2 THE COURT: So he would say to these women, I've been convicted of murder? What's the 3 proffer as to what he actually said to them? 4 MS. SAVNER: Yes, so --5 THE COURT: And then the results, what 6 7 impact it has. MS. SAVNER: So some of the witnesses will 8 testify that they knew he had been previously 9 convicted of homicide. 10 THE COURT: How would they know that? 11 mean, would he have said that? Or is it the 12 rumor out there that he was convicted of murder 13 in New York State. I mean, obviously if he said 14 that, it's a higher relevance because that's a 15 direct indication that he is coercing through 16 17 that statement or if it's just, did you know by reputation that he had been convicted of murder 18 19 in New York, that's of less value, although you 20 would still say that's relevant. 2.1 MS. SAVNER: Well, yes, your Honor. relates, I think, most specifically to Victim B. 2.2 23 There was an incident where Victim B stole some heroin from one of the defendant's drug runners, 2.4 2.5 and the defendant found out and brought her in,

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put out a bounty on her and brought her in, and on page 10 of the filing and in her grand jury testimony she talks about her fear in those moments and what specifically she was afraid of, what would happen to her, and she says, "and I did know what he was capable of because I did like I knew he went to jail for murder. Like he was expedited back to New York for a murder charge like a while back. So it just made me really nervous."

THE COURT: So how does she know that?

MS. SAVNER: Well, he was, if I understand his criminal history correctly, he was incarcerated for a parole/probation violation on the homicide charge while he was sort of in Victim B's orbit so she was aware that he left Vermont and was back in jail for a period of time in 2013.

THE COURT: But I guess the more direct question is did he say that or did she hear that from others.

MS. SAVNER: I don't know how she knew he was taken back to jail.

THE COURT: Okay. So these are the kind of things that obviously you need to explore. If

he's making representation that he was convicted 1 2 and he is using the fact that he was convicted of a homicide as a level of coercion, then 3 that's clearly relevant and highly probative. 4 If on the other hand, this is learned from 5 these witnesses by hearsay or just by 6 7 reputation, that becomes a little less probative. So I think probably the issue of 8 whether you could use this conviction should 9 await factual exploration. Would you agree with 10 that? 11 MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. We don't 12 object to letting the witnesses explain how they 13 came to learn of the information and going from 14 there. 15 THE COURT: All right. Evidence related to 16 17 the walnut challenge. Apparently, there are two videos --18 19 MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: -- of the walnut challenge. Do you seek to introduce those videos? 2.1 We do, and I'd like to make it 2.2 MS. SAVNER: 23 clear that those videos while they discuss the challenge that's about to take place organized 2.4 2.5 by the defendant wherein various of the women

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involved in his prostitution enterprise, including two of the named victims, were to have a contest to see how many walnuts could be inserted into their anuses. So that was the nature of the contest, and that's what's sort of discussed in the portions of the video that the government seeks to introduce. The videos that the government has that it recovered from the defendant's computer do not actually show the act of the contest itself. Just sort of discussing it and it shows the defendant in the second video sort of preparing one of the women who worked for him as a prostitute for the contest.

THE COURT: So in reading both pleadings from the defense and from the government, I sort of came to the conclusion that you must have looked at different videos. You use the video as coercion, that you are demeaning women in this particular way. The defense has said that there were a number of people there, and other people just said I don't want to participate in this, and that was fine. So I don't know what it is. Is it evidence of really threats or coercion or is it demeaning? Clearly, it's

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demeaning. But then the defense says everybody else said no, I don't want to participate in this, and they were allowed to do that. Is that what happened on the video?

MS. SAVNER: So based on my recollection, there are two other women present in the house who can be seen in the video who are approached by the defendant or his associates and say, you know, can we get you in there, can we get you to do this, and one of them will testify to that fact that she was approached about participating in the video and she said no. I will note that these two women were not prostituting for the defendant at the time, based on the government's knowledge. They are not charged victims and coercion as to them is irrelevant. The fact that the draw of participation which was getting a few tickets of heroin in exchange for participating was coercive, had a coercive effect for the women that did participate, and particularly two of the charged victims, I think is highly relevant.

In addition to that is the fact that once it was done, this video, the women believed this video existed of them, and again, that's another

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thing that Victim B talks about is leading to her fear of reputational harm that this video could be exposed.

THE COURT: Did he ever threaten subsequent to this video using the video in this kind of intimidating way?

MS. SAVNER: I don't believe he did so explicitly, but as Victim B notes in her, she explains in her grand jury testimony, you know, the question was why were you concerned for yourself that he had these pictures of you, and she responds, "because if he got mad at me or if I didn't go meet up with him, I'm sure he would have done the same thing to me to get back at me, knowing that everything I did I kept private and I didn't want my family and friends to know about." And the question is, "Is this one of the ways he was able to control you." Answer, "In a way, yes. Like he's never personally ever said this is what I'll do to you, but I knew he had multiple pictures, dozens and dozens of pictures of me, since I was young young, like really young. He had taken that video of me," and that's referring to the walnut video, "and for him just me knowing that he had this video

like he could do anything with it."

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So for that witness who will testify that her experience participating in this challenge was highly traumatizing to her. In fact, she is a witness who will say that after the defendant filmed her participation in the contest that the defendant told her I can't use this video. It looks too much like rape. That's how miserable and unhappy she was while she was participating in it. And the fact that he then had that video posed yet another means that he had of coercing her to engage in future prostitution by the threat of exposing this humiliating and embarrassing video.

THE COURT: All right. Any evidence suggesting, alleging, and/or asserting that the defendant had a prior murder conviction. I guess we've talked about that.

Evidence of any unlawful drug-related activity outside the scope of the conspiracy alleged in the indictment between May 2015 and March of 2016 unless the government can demonstrate that such evidence is relevant to proving the alleged crime.

So your point is that continuing drug

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activity afterwards is relevant. So I'll hear you on that.

MS. SAVNER: More so, your Honor, that drug activity before the charge of conspiracy is relevant because -- so the prostitution and sex trafficking counts range from 2012 to 2016 and about the same time that the drug conspiracy is alleged to have ended. The drug conspiracy is a shorter window occurring from 2015 to 2016 as charged. So it's really the period of 2012 through 2015 that the government seeks to maintain this evidence related to the defendant's involvement in drugs, in part because that was how, one, he operated his prostitution enterprise. The women were participating, many of them, because they were drug addicts, heroin addicts, and he was their supplier.

Additionally, it was for some of them, for the charged victims, one of the means of coercion that he used. He manipulated their drug addictions. He was their supplier of heroin. He told them he wouldn't give them the heroin that they needed to avoid withdrawal until they went out on another date and came

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back and gave him money, and when they did come back, they split half the money with him. That was the deal at the start anyway. They gave him half their earnings to pay for his associated expenses with his prostitution business, and what in fact they did with the other half which was supposed to be their half was pay him all of that for the drugs that they needed to subsist on and continue to do this work.

THE COURT: So the drug dealing, although not relevant necessarily to the drug charges, the Counts 1 through 10, with the exception of Count 2, is totally relevant to actually understanding the relationship between the defendant and the various women in particular with regard to coercion.

MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The video that depicts the defendant urinating on other persons.

MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. So there's three videos related to this. There's a video in which the defendant announces that he's going to, I believe, start a series of videos in which he is, videos titled, quote, "pee on you," in which he tells the audience, quote, "I'm just

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pissing on bitches and going to see how far I can go." So this is, again, like the preamble, so to speak, of the walnut video. He's sort of announcing his plans in advance of what he's going to do, and then there are two videos of the defendant, in fact, urinating on two of the women that work for him. One a charged victim and one a worker in his drug business.

Again, these videos, the fact that they were kept and maintained by him and catalogued in his library among other embarrassing and humiliating videos of these women contributed to the fear of reputational harm that he posed to them and that was part of the means of coercion.

These videos also demonstrate the sort of just bodily control that he had over them which was, you know, part of the coercion as well. He was dominant over them in every aspect and this is certainly corroborative of that.

THE COURT: Do you have the two women who will testify to the episode?

MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Victim A's allegation that the defendant sexually assaulted her after he found out that she had stolen drugs from him.

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We've talked about this a little already.

MS. SAVNER: Yes, and I would just point out as we have in our response and this proffer that from what I understand of the facts this should be related to Victim B, not Victim A.

THE COURT: Yes. Right.

MS. SAVNER: So, yes, there was this instance that I mentioned that Victim B stole some heroin from one of the defendant's drug runners, he then put out a bounty for her. She was brought into him and he, you know, kind of took her out back, in fact to a dumpster by a cemetery, just him and her at night. She was very afraid of what he would do to her. He raped her at the cemetery, and then said you work for me now and implying that she had to prostitute for him to pay him back for the money that she stole from him.

So that in and of itself is the fact that the sexual assault is relevant because it shows the reasonable fear that she had that if she didn't thereafter go and work for him and pay him back that she would suffer severe consequences including the use of physical force and potentially sexual violence again, and,

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again, this is during a charged period of trafficking for this victim.

THE COURT: Okay. Victim C's explanation about why she participated in commercial sex acts where she's talking about her fear of black people to begin with because she was molested and beaten as a child by a black person. That's where she mentions the fact that he's in the Bloods.

So do you seek to introduce this reason for her fear?

MS. SAVNER: You know, the government doesn't really intend to elicit that she feared him necessarily because he was black, but she did say in this car ride which Mr. Grady has discussed wherein the, that is sort of the main piece of the coercion for this victim was this car ride and her setup with the defendant. She did tell him about her history of trauma. She has scars on her arms of, you know, self-harm and cutting that she showed him, that were visible to him, and she talked about her history of trauma, and given the fact that the defendant then knew of it and was able to use it to compel her to do what he wanted to do is relevant to

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the coercion of Victim C and how she was compelled to prostitute.

THE COURT: But do you intend to use her feelings about black people, Bloods we've talked about already, is that coming in or do you want to engage in the comments about self-harm and his knowledge of self-harm?

MS. SAVNER: I mean, I think most relevant is what the defendant knew and what he was able to seize on and use to compel her to prostitute, right? So to the extent that she told him about her activity of sexual abuse and trauma and self-harm which she will testify to on the stand, that I believe is relevant and should come in. The government doesn't intend to elicit the fact that she was afraid of black people. I mean, to the extent that she might have said that to the defendant in that car ride, I personally don't know if she did, it might be more relevant, you know, then, but --

THE COURT: Okay. Then lastly, a video of the defendant explaining why he was upset with minor Victim E.

MS. SAVNER: This is the video referenced wherein the defendant does carry out his threat

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to sort of violate the women who cross him in this way of exposing them. So he posted this video publicly on his Facebook account in which he calls out minor Victim E for stealing from him, you know, kind of, it's a ten-minute video where he sort of goes on a monologue about how he brought her up from nothing, and she had the audacity to steal from him, and then he shows photos of her in sexually suggestive positions and says, you know, I know her more like this. And, you know, suggesting that she was prostituting or that she was, you know, in some other way sexually promiscuous. And again, these were photos. He used photos in this video that he kept in his library of photos and videos that he kept on all of the women, and this evidence of the video itself and the fact he posted it, it was seen by victims and witnesses, and they will testify to its effect on them.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you whether you need pretrial rulings on a lot of these issues. I clearly understand that you have the obligation to prove coercion. I understand that you're going to approach that with those three different approaches, including

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the regulation of drugs being given to women, the force and threats. Clearly, you should be afforded the opportunity to use evidence of force, evidence of coercion, to satisfy that element.

The problem for me at this particular juncture is ruling upon a particular video or a particular photograph. You've got 20,000 photographs apparently and you may introduce obviously a small number of photographs, but to actually rule on the use of a video, et cetera, you really should be in possession of all of the facts during the trial, but that necessarily impacts opening statements. You don't know exactly whether it's coming in or whether it's not coming in, and those things that are particularly important and well established, you may really want a ruling in advance.

MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. And not to mention that, but sort of the feasibility of how we would decide these sort of things mid trial, I don't know how your Honor envisions it going, but it would seem time-consuming and require many side bars to sort of get into it and also sort of, I mean, we obviously can somewhat

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anticipate what the witnesses will say in response to any given question, but we can't fully anticipate, you know, what tangents they'll go down. So I worry about being in the position of them sort of coming out with information about one of these things that's sort of been reserved and not having a ruling.

And I also think that there can maybe be a distinction made between, at least as to the videos, so the urination videos, the walnut videos, the video explaining why the defendant was upset with minor Victim E, that discussion of these videos by the witnesses is sort of the middle ground where that your Honor could determine that that was admissible at this point given that they would be explaining the relevance to them of these pieces of video evidence in the context of their testimony, and maybe reserve on the admission of the videos themselves which is the more prejudicial piece of it, depending on how the witnesses testify about how it's affected them.

THE COURT: Well, that's interesting. So just take as an example the urinating videos. You would have the two women testify about that

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experience. That's less prejudicial. It's clearly probative. And then reserve judgment on the use of the video of that episode.

MS. SAVNER: I mean, that certainly is not the government's first preference. The government believes that the videos themselves are extremely probative, corroborates what the witnesses will say were their experiences, but I think, you know, in my reading of the defense's theory, the videos themselves are the more prejudicial pieces of evidence than testimony concerning what happened in them. So to the extent that the women testify about the experience, testify about how the experience affected them, and the court allows them to do that in advance, then the matter of whether the videos themselves can come in is something that can be --

THE COURT: Then if there's cross-examination of those witnesses and the cross-examination impeaches the reliability of what they've said, then that becomes relevant to whether or not the video can be introduced to and substantiate the testimony of the witness which is I suppose a third scenario.

1	All right. Okay. All right. So those are
2	the specific things that I thought had not been
3	addressed before. Are there other issues that
4	you want to address at this point?
5	MS. SAVNER: No, your Honor. Not based on
6	the, I mean the defendant has another motion to
7	exclude evidence that
8	THE COURT: We'll do that later.
9	MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we take a
11	break. Ten-minute break at this point. Start
12	again at 11.
13	(Recess taken 10:49 - 11:02 a.m.)
14	THE COURT: Okay. So in regard to those
15	motions I just discussed with the government,
16	did the defense want to respond to 350?
17	MS. SEN: Yes, your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Okay.
19	MS. SEN: As your Honor pointed out, I'll
20	just start and go through the same list in the
21	same order.
22	THE COURT: Okay.
23	MS. SEN: With respect to the sexual
24	assault, I think the court had pointed out this
25	happened in July of 2016. I think the

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government admits that no one else was even aware of it. I don't understand how it's relevant. It has absolutely no relevance to the drug trafficking. The drug trafficking conspiracy ended as of March 2016. This was in July, and --

THE COURT: Well, the relevance from the government's perspective is that if the defendant feels that one of the women violated his rule, then he responds with violence and in particular, demeaning violence, and this is an example of that, even though it's after the conspiracy or after the charged offenses, but what's also troubling about it is it's not because ML violated his rule in regard to prostitution, it's for another reason totally; that is, she went with another guy. And so there's a little less relevance, it seems to me. Just thinking off the top of my head here.

MS. SEN: And your Honor, I would point out that our client disputes that that ever happened. So this is an issue that has not been established. I haven't seen any police reports about this. I'm not sure that this, this is an allegation, and for it to come in just suggests

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that, you know, then our client is fighting this allegation which is just this woman's word against his because it fits into the government narrative of our client, this is what he did when he violated people.

I think the court is right in terms of its relevance. It's not, what I'm saying, it wasn't relevant to the drug conspiracy. There's no indication here that she did do anything that would have caused him to sort of perform this act, and he disputes it all together. So we would argue that it is just not relevant to the charges here. No one else was aware of it. I mean, the government admits that.

So the idea that people were concerned and that they felt like this could happen to them and sort of was used as some kind of threat, I don't think fits with, I just don't see how this is relevant.

THE COURT: Well, it's not relevant because other people would have known or not known about it. It's relevant because it's a pattern of conduct and its relevance is because it is that pattern of conduct.

Okay. I'll take that clearly under

advisement.

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Evidence related to the people shooting of people allegedly associated with the defendant in New York City.

MS. SEN: Again, your Honor, and I think I sort of, in our response I put together this idea of the murder conviction, shooting people in New York. I haven't seen anything from any witness that they were afraid of our client because they were aware, had heard about him shooting anybody, and to allow that to come in -- if a witness gets up and says this, it's not something that has been stated in any reports that we've seen of any witness, and not only that, there's so much evidence, your Honor, of these witnesses, I mean, the number of photos, messages, friendly messages that these witnesses have exchanged with our client outside of the time period, during the time period, of these alleged activities, it just completely undermines any allegation.

THE COURT: Well, have you received a proffer from the government as to why they would introduce or what they would actually introduce about shooting of people in New York?

MS. SEN: Only what they've provided in 1 2 this motion, your Honor. Nothing more specific than that. 3 THE COURT: Do you know if there's any 4 statements of the defendant to any of the women 5 about his conviction for either manslaughter or 6 7 murder used in a coercive or threatening manner? MS. SEN: Our client disputes that, and 8 your Honor, our client has also pointed out to 9 us he was on parole for a manslaughter 10 conviction, and he was rearrested in Vermont and 11 that was all over the news. It was in 12 newspapers, it was a publicly known fact. 13 So our client says that he would have never, you 14 know, used, you know, mentioned it or used it in 15 16 that kind of a way. THE COURT: Well, but the relevant question 17 is whether or not there are witnesses out there 18 who heard him say, "I was convicted of 19 20 manslaughter or murder," and it was used in the context of a coercive environment. 2.1 2.2 MS. SEN: Your Honor, we haven't seen 23 anything that supports that. THE COURT: Okay. Let me get back to the 2.4 2.5 government and just get a proffer as to what

exactly would be used there.

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All right. The walnut challenge.

MS. SEN: Your Honor, as I stated in the papers that we filed, the government's argument that this is somehow indicative of coercion, it is pretty clear if the government is talking about the video itself that they are, this group of people are going from room to room and asking women whether or not they want to participate, and they say no. And the government's theory of this whole case all along has about been that Mr. Folks is alleged to have used coercive tactics, both for the women who were involved in prostitution as well as with the women who are involved in distributing drugs.

So the idea that somehow now the government is standing up and saying well, those women weren't part of the prostitution and so they weren't really feeling the coercive effect. I mean, frankly, the government's argument and its theory of this case all along has been that Mr. Folks has been coercing these women into being involved in the drug business as well as in the prostitution business. So to say that somehow this video, discounting the fact that it

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doesn't show coercion by suggesting somehow that although those were people not involved in prostitution and that they could say no whereas the women involved in prostitution couldn't say no, it's just not clear from the video itself, and I think the only way for the court honestly to evaluate the coercive nature of this video and, frankly, all of the other videos is by having the government submit them to the court for the court's review because the defense does not see these videos as coercive and that they're not relevant, your Honor.

THE COURT: What do you think about the suggestion from the government that it be permitted to ask the witnesses to describe what happened, and the videos would be held in abeyance and that would obviously be much less prejudicial. What do you think of that suggestion?

MS. SEN: Well, your Honor, I think that that is almost even more prejudicial because I don't think my, I anticipate that what these witnesses are going to say is not going to reflect what's on these videos because these videos do not show coercion, and we feel very

strongly that they are not relevant, and whatever probative value that they might have is far outweighed by the prejudice of these videos.

So the idea that somehow you would allow these witnesses, it means that the videos come in ultimately, and I think that the court first has to look at them to determine are these even relevant because I don't see how they're relevant.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. SEN: That's our position, at least, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's a little bit of an inconsistent position. What you're basically saying is that the videos are very prejudicial. At the same time, you're suggesting that the videos are not showing any coercion. Is that inconsistent?

MS. SEN: I don't think so, your Honor.
They don't show coercion. They're just not relevant. I mean, if the idea is that they're relevant because they show this coercive line of conduct, I mean at least for the walnut challenge video for certain. There is nothing about that video that's coercive. I think

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what's prejudicial about it is just the nature of the activity going on is going to be off-putting to a lot of people, and so that's the prejudice. I mean, if you look at this video, your Honor --

THE COURT: Okay. Then tell me your reaction to their suggestion that the defendant engaged in demeaning activity as a control mechanism to be able to control people who are working for him. That is, that he really demeaned them as persons or sexually, et cetera, and that is a part of a whole process by which he gains control over them. Should the government, assuming that there's a video which is not coercive but demeaning, should the government be able to introduce that kind of evidence to show this is a mechanism by which he sought control.

MS. SEN: Well, if there was something that was evidence of that, we would need to see it, and not only that, your Honor, but --

THE COURT: But the walnut video is pretty demeaning. I mean, I haven't seen the video, obviously, but at least the description of the episode is quite demeaning. And they would say

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well, it's coercive, but if it's not coercive, it at least is demeaning of these particular women, and that was a way in which he gained control over them.

MS. SEN: Well, your Honor, I would point out in that video that the women who are engaged in this activity are laughing, and I would also point out in that video that the women who won the challenge were paid \$500. So the idea, I mean, you know, so the thing is that you get into these very -- yes, to you or me it may seem demeaning, but there was a bargain that was made there, and it doesn't show coercion. To the extent it shows that it was demeaning, I mean, honestly, your Honor, you have to just look at the video --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. SEN: -- to sort of get the sense of how demeaning it was in terms of the entire context. I think that's really our point is that the way a witness might describe it -- and I would also point out that they are basing their argument about, I mean, at least until now the government has been basing its argument about the coercive nature of this video on the

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one woman who didn't enjoy participating in it.

Now, the other women who actually engaged in this, you can see them on the video. They're laughing, they're joking around, there's a kind of lighthearted atmosphere, and if there was one woman who was not happy about it and she was not videoed or at least my understanding is any video of her was deleted, then I think that that also impacts sort of the relevance of it with respect to the coercive element of the video as well.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Any evidence suggesting or asserting the defendant had a prior murder conviction. Again, I guess I'm asking for clarification as to whether in fact there's evidence of the defendant saying that as opposed to other ways that people may have learned about that because that obviously is prejudicial, but if the defendant said to a person, you know, "I've been convicted of murder" and in a coercive way, then that is highly probative. Would you agree with that?

MR. SEN: I think it depends on the context in which it is stated, your Honor, and my understanding and what I said before is that our

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client has never used it as a coercive threatening statement.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Evidence of unlawful drug-related activity outside the scope of the conspiracy, and in particular the government seeks to introduce drug-related activity from 2012 to 2016 as a part of Counts 10 through 14. Essentially, they're arguing that he used drugs as a coercive technique to control the conduct of the people who are working for him, and your motion has sought to exclude all of that, but in fact it's quite relevant, isn't it? To the coercive nature of the relationship between the defendant and people working for him?

MS. SEN: Your Honor, I guess what our focus was on sort of other activities related to the drug conspiracy that the government is alleging. I think with respect to the drug use of the women themselves, I don't think anyone is going to deny that there was drugs being used and bartered for. So with respect to -- I think the only concern there is that there's not evidence that there was drug distributing going on. I think the fact that these women were

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using drugs is different from the conspiracy to distribute drugs.

THE COURT: But then I thought that the relationship that existed between the defendant, at least according to the government now, that between the defendant and the women not only was to control the use of drugs to require them to be involved in prostitution but they also were selling, and I don't know if the selling goes back to 2012, but that's all part of the relationship between these women and the defendant, I thought. And if you would allow the government to introduce testimony of drug activity to encourage coercion to prove coercion for prostitution, it's sort of an artificial distinction to also participate in small amounts of drug activity, right?

So between 2012 and 2016, if there were some women who were engaged in prostitution but also were selling drugs, and they would get some of the drug proceeds in terms of drugs for them, wouldn't that be relevant to show the relationship between the defendant and these witnesses?

MS. SEN: Your Honor, I think that my

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understanding of the facts, and I could be wrong about this, but my understanding is that the selling of the drugs by the women is sort of within the conspiracy time frame and that the supplying of the drugs, there may have been drugs that were being bought and provided to women, but that the actual women going out and selling is something that did not happen.

THE COURT: Okay. So before May of 2015 what you're saying is that the women didn't sell drugs. That was the drugs were only used as a, well, the government would argue that they're used as a coercive ploy.

MS. SEN: I certainly don't think it goes all the way back to 2012. I'd have to go back and look at the exact dates for each particular witness, your Honor, but --

THE COURT: So assuming that they've got some evidence that some of these women were selling drugs as well as engaging in prostitution prior to May of 2015, that is prior to the charged offenses, wouldn't that be relevant to put context to the relationship between the defendant and the witnesses?

MS. SEN: If there are witnesses who

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distributed before then, I think that we would have to look at the context in terms of was it part of the conspiracy, were they selling, were they getting things, was it known, was it something that they were doing on their own, is it something they're doing at our client's direction. I mean, I think all of that at a very detailed level would have to be looked at, your Honor, so I don't want to say definitively that we would agree to allowing that to come in, but if there was evidence that they could show that this was something they were doing on behalf of our client or involved in a conspiracy of some sort, I think that that would be relevant, but I can't see how -- if they're getting drugs from our client and then going off on their own and selling them, I don't really see how that would be relevant. THE COURT: Okay. All right. How about the urination video? MS. SEN: Your honor, I think it's the same

issue as with the walnut video.

THE COURT: Would you have any objection if somebody is going to testify that the defendant as a demeaning coercive act urinated on them,

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would you have any objection to holding back the video and allowing that witness to testify what that witness experienced to describe this particular episode obviously without the video?

MS. SEN: I think we would object to that, your Honor. I mean, either the information is

your Honor. I mean, either the information is relevant and admissible or it isn't, and I think that the court needs to evaluate and do the 403 balancing test as to whether or not the probative, whatever probative value that video might have is outweighed by the prejudice.

THE COURT: What you're saying is that if I look at the video, it becomes so noncoercive in nature that this is basically an either consensual or an irrelevant act.

MS. SEN: That's what we would argue, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The allegation, Victim B, allegation that she was sexually assaulted after he found out that she had stolen drugs.

MS. SEN: Your Honor, again, we would object to this. We would object and dispute that this occurred. Our client disputes that this is what happened. And again, we would argue that any probative value that it may have

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arguably is just not, is far too prejudicial to be allowed in.

THE COURT: Okay. Victim C's explanation as to why the person who said that she was scared because she had been assaulted by black persons, I think the government's not going to introduce that particular language. The Bloods is a separate issue that the court will address. Anything else to add to that?

MS. SEN: I would just add that the case law that the government relies on for that, I mean, it's sort of talking about a fear of black people as a vulnerability, and I just don't see that equating to the same kind of vulnerability as the case he cited that the government relies on.

THE COURT: Okay. Then the last is the video explaining why he was upset with minor Victim E.

MS. SEN: Your Honor, that video was apparently posted in early March of 2016. So for any witness, the last claim regarding human trafficking is February of 2016. That anyone who is involved in the human trafficking endeavor says that they became worried about

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their reputational harm based on the posting of that video is impossible. And similarly, it's not clear to me that even with respect to the, even though the drug conspiracy extends into March, it's not clear to me that there's any person who was working allegedly in the drug business was aware of that video and that made any difference to them in terms of reputational So we would argue that that video is just not relevant at all because it's, just from the date that it was posted, there's no way that it could have had relevance to anyone's state of mind before it was posted. THE COURT: Okay. All right. So what you're suggesting is that I ask the government for the various videos. MS. SEN: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Anything else in regard to these issues? MS. SEN: No, your Honor. Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. The government, do you want to respond? MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. Just briefly, your Honor, touching on a few points on

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some of these matters. As to the first, the rapes of ML, your Honor is correct that this in the government's view is proof of the violation that he threatened to inflict on many of the women that worked for him. The fact that it wasn't directly related to a violation, a perceived violation of her related to her activities as a drug worker of his, I think is irrelevant.

THE COURT: But doesn't that make it less probative? I mean, the fact is the reason why that he assaulted her was because she developed a relationship with another person.

MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor, but you'll hear from the women who worked as prostitutes for him, the women that worked as drug workers for him, that he controlled all aspects of their lives. He didn't want his prostitutes buying drugs from other people. He didn't want them seeing other people. They weren't allowed to have men in their hotel rooms. All of that was, would be considered a violation, and all of that was one of the means he used to control all of the aspects of their lives to limit their contact with the outside and their resources and

also rely solely on him.

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THE COURT: That's a perfect example of why a lot of these issues have to be resolved during the course of the trial. I mean, you didn't, I did not know that you've got testimony, you've got people coming in and saying that that control was everywhere, and that level of control you want to prove --

MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- by offering the testimony of these various witnesses, and then the assault on ML is just an example of the abusive control that he demanded of the people who worked for him, right?

MS. SAVNER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MS. SAVNER: So as to the next, and I will, as we've been doing, sort of group the evidence related to him shooting people and the evidence of the murder conviction, I will just point out that this is the defendant's motion to exclude evidence, and they specifically sought to exclude evidence that the defendant had shot people in New York without tying it to any specific statement of any government witness or

any material provided in discovery. So we too don't know exactly what they're referring to when they move to exclude evidence related to the shooting of people allegedly associated with the defendant in New York City. But I think we've, I believe we're somewhat on the same page that it's a matter to be explored as to how the witnesses knew, came about the information and how it affected them.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. SAVNER: As to the walnut video,

Counsel suggested that, outright stated that the

videos don't show coercion, and that's just not

a matter to be decided at this point. You know,

the matter of the coercive nature of the

defendant's activities is the central issue for

the jury to decide.

THE COURT: Well, what proffer would you make as to what response the two women who went through the walnut challenge had? What was their reaction to that? Did they feel coerced in particular? Did they feel demeaned?

MS. SAVNER: One of them, as I've mentioned before, was so distraught during the video and crying and looked unhappy that the defendant

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immediately afterwards said to her, "I can't use this video, it looks too much like rape."

That's how unhappy she was participating in it.

To hear her talk about it now, it's still one of the most traumatizing things the defendant did to her, one of the most degrading things she experienced at his hand and the fact that she knew because the defendant told her he had video'd it that he could use the video made her thereafter fear reputational harm.

With both her and other victim who participated, they were both participating for money or for money to use for drugs or directly for drugs, and that also shows the level of control that the defendant had over them, what he could get them to do just to make money for drugs or just to get drugs.

And that's also part of the government's whole theory of this case is the element of the drug coercion that the defendant used. I mean, if it weren't for these women's drug addictions, many of them would not be in the position of being possibly compelled to prostitute, right? So the fact that their drug addictions were so severe that their addictions could be

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manipulated, their supply of heroin manipulated so that they would or wouldn't participate in prostitution at the defendant's hand is also corroborated with the fact that they were willing to participate in this objectively degrading and humiliating experience just to make a little money which they will thereafter testify they immediately spent on drugs.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. SAVNER: As to the drug-related activity predating the conspiracy, I think the government does not intend to introduce evidence that the women were selling drugs for the defendant prior to the charged conspiracy. That the evidence related to drugs is related to the defendant, from the 2012 to mid-2015 period, is related to the defendant's access to heroin and crack, the drugs that the women required to engage in prostitution, and that he distributed it to them and that he was their supplier of heroin.

THE COURT: And they were engaged in prostitution.

MS. SAVNER: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Okay.

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MS. SAVNER: Again, with respect to the urination videos, the defense posits these as consensual, showing that the video themselves just like with the walnut videos shows some sort of consensual act, but that's sort of taking the image in a vacuum without testing the witness's experience and without putting that experience in their own words for the jury to hear and for the jury to decide whether these acts contributed to the coercion or were indicative of the coercion that the defendant used.

So just because it is the defense's view that these videos don't show coercion on their face is I think a judgment that should not be permitted to rule the day as to any of these videos and the victim's experiences with them, and to the extent the videos corroborate those experiences, it's highly relevant. All of the videos.

THE COURT: Any objection to submitting the videos for in-camera review?

MS. SAVNER: No objection, your Honor, although as I've mentioned, what may be coercive, you know, what may or may not appear coercive on the face of something, you know, a

smiling photograph doesn't necessarily imply that the person was there happily, right? So I would still ask that if your Honor is at all on the fence that you reserve until you hear the testimony of the women who were involved in how it affected them.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. SAVNER: But we are happy to submit any of these videos.

With respect to the assault of Victim B, I mean, the defense's main argument at this point seems to be that it's not admissible because it didn't occur because their client says it didn't occur whereas the government witness will say it did occur, and that, again, seems to be a matter of cross-examination and not a matter to be decided ex-ante in the world of 403 balancing.

I think we've addressed the various statements of Victim C. The government will elicit or won't elicit, obviously depending on your Honor's ruling on this, on the gang conviction so I won't get into that.

Lastly, as to the video of minor Victim E, yes, the government does agree that the video was posted in July of 2016, and therefore after

the charged conduct of sex trafficking. 1 2 However, this threat of reputational harm, this threat to violate you if you violate me was one 3 that was ever present as the witnesses will 4 testify. 5 THE COURT: So that you will have witnesses 6 7 who will say this is a constant pressure, he's always threatening reputational harm, he's 8 always threatening to publish these embarrassing 9 photographs, and here in July of 2016 it 10 confirms what they said about what he would do, 11 12 the defendant. MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: So it's not that all future 14 women would rely upon this fear because of this 15 It's an example of the corroboration 16 17 essentially of what they say he said to them. MS. SAVNER: Yes. What he either said to 18 19 them or what was just clear to them implicitly 20 given the fact that they were aware he had all 2.1 these photos and videos of them. 2.2 THE COURT: Okay. 23 MS. SAVNER: Thank you. THE COURT: All right. So the defense 2.4 2.5 motion regarding witnesses' sexual behavior

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under 412, I think we've addressed that already, but tell me if you want --

MR. KAPLAN: I don't think I have anything to add to that.

THE COURT: Think we've done that. Okay. You're seeking to exclude evidence related to the deceased witnesses. There are two deceased witnesses, HA and BL. My understanding is that there's nothing which is going to be introduced in regard to BL. And what the government is suggesting is an option here, they're not going to introduce any records of the death of either of these witnesses. Obviously, the deaths were unrelated to this particular conspiracy.

What the government wants is an instruction that the jury cannot consider the fact that these two witnesses were not available to testify. Say they're not available to testify and you're not allowed to consider that in any way which is, I think, a good solution. Tell me what the defense's reaction to that is. They're not going to introduce any evidence of the deaths. This is only just don't consider the fact that they did not testify.

MS. SEN: Your Honor, I think that we're

fine with that instruction. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now, in 353, 3 the motion to exclude Backpage and Facebook records. 4 MS. SEN: Thank you, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Just before you start, you've 6 7 been in discussions with the FBI about the availability of records that you are seeking and 8 you sort of left your memo suggesting that 9 progress is being made. Has it been made? 10 MS. SEN: No, your Honor. I got an email 11 12 from the FBI website yesterday, and I can 13 explain to your Honor in a moment, but Mr. Kaplan, can I consult with him for just a 14 moment, please? 15 THE COURT: 16 Sure. 17 MS. SEN: Your Honor, our motion is really focused on the Backpage, and I think to the 18 19 extent that it was, we were moving --20 THE COURT: Facebook self-authenticating, 2.1 are you --I think they still have to be 2.2 MS. SEN: 23 properly authenticated, but I don't believe we would be moving to exclude the Facebook the same 2.4 2.5 way that we are moving to exclude the Backpage

on various reasons. So I can update the court 1 2 with respect to my communications with counsel --3 THE COURT: That self-authenticating rule, 4 the change in the rule? 5 6 MS. SEN: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Did you notice who was the 7 chair of the committee that changed the rule? 8 MS. SEN: Could it have been you, your 9 Honor? 10 THE COURT: Yes. Yes. Yes, I was. 11 MS. SEN: So I think the rule worked in 12 13 just the manner you had envisioned. THE COURT: I have no doubt it would. 14 15 anyway, the government has also said that they don't need to rely upon self-authentication in 16 17 the Facebook they've got so many links to that Facebook account. Defendant using that account, 18 19 et cetera. 20 All right. So the Backpage. 21 MS. SEN: So to answer the court's first 2.2 question I received -- so as the government had 23 represented, we've had these communications back and forth. We had issued a trial subpoena. 2.4 2.5 had spoken to Attorney Bubb at the FBI regarding

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having that request run, and at that point that's when we submitted the Declaration of the FBI agent or Special Agent Childress who explained that they weren't able to do it.

So in January it appears that they were starting to look at this issue, although I wasn't aware of that until some time in March. At that point, Attorney Bubb reached out to me and said if you have a more specific request, please let me have that. And so on March 19th, I sent a followup request with a specific phone number that we had wanted the FBI to search for on the server, and I hadn't received any response. And yesterday I got sort of a form response, and I had also asked the FBI to run the search as we had requested in the original subpoena, and the response I got yesterday said that they were not responding to subpoenas because they were providing the information voluntarily so resubmit the request by letter or by email. So it's a little bit confused because I did submit a letter separately at Mr. Bubb's request in March. So at this point I don't think that there's been any forward movement in terms of running that search.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. SEN: And it's not, I don't have any sense and maybe the government can speak to this as to what sort of time frame they have or if that could even occur.

But with respect to the Backpage records, so there's basically a couple of grounds on which we're challenging them. The first ground is this issue of not being able to access them, and the government makes a lot of representations in its opposition about what Backpage's retention policies are, what kind of records it would keep. I don't think there's anyone except for someone who is at Backpage who can speak to how long the records were kept, who can speak to what kind of data was kept.

So, for example, just because in response to a subpoena Backpage may only provide you an ad with some limited administrative data doesn't mean it doesn't have in its records the actual image that was submitted that would have contained metadata and other information about the image that was submitted to be uploaded.

So the scope of what Backpage actually held and retained and how long it retained it for, I

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think that the government sort of speculates as to what information it would have. Not only that, the government suggests that because we cannot identify what exact exculpatory information might be available, we're not entitled to it. And I don't think that's quite the rule, your Honor, and I think we have argued that there may be exculpatory information in the form of ads related to women posting, you know, witnesses in this case posting ads with IP addresses that are clearly not related to our client during the same time period. There would be exculpatory information, we believe, if the search was able to be run. That's really our main point with respect to that.

Mr. Kaplan and I were appointed at the end of April. At that point when we were appointed Backpage had already been seized. I understand the government is arguing that we're having this windfall sort of argument about how just because Backpage got seized, we should be, our client shouldn't have any kind of benefit in that those records were never requested before.

I can only speak to what Mr. Kaplan and I can do once we were appointed. At that point,

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the servers had been seized by the FBI and clearly we felt like it was something that was necessary to go after and to request.

THE COURT: All right. So I mean, you're seeking to prevent the introduction of the Backpage records. Right? Because you may have been denied exculpatory information. That's a really pretty severe request, obviously. The Backpage records, pretty fundamental to the government's case, and there's no question they got the records in a good faith exercise of its subpoena power so they got the records lawfully. Those have been turned over to you.

So what are alternative remedies that you would seek absent the exclusion of the Backpage records? Are there instructions that you may seek or is there something less dramatic or less draconian or some remedy that would be more fair in light of the fact that there's no real proof that you have been denied exculpatory information?

MS. SEN: I would have to think about that, your Honor, in terms of a sort of a thoughtful remedy short of exclusion. I don't know that there would be, but I would have to think about

that a little bit. Can we get back to the court 1 2 on that? 3 THE COURT: Yes. Okay. I mean, seeking exclusion of the records really when the 4 government has acted in good faith, frankly, and 5 there is no showing that you've been denied 6 7 exculpatory information. It's speculative at this point. It's a very dramatic remedy. 8 I appreciate that, your Honor, 9 MS. SEN: but it is something that we may come back to the 10 court with a request for some kind of remedy to 11 deal with that situation short of exclusion. 12 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Government 13 want to respond? 14 MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. 15 MS. SEN: Your Honor? Well, I did have two 16 17 other -- so with respect to specific Backpage ads, I don't know if you want to hear from the 18 government broadly about the Backpage words. 19 20 No, go ahead. If you've got THE COURT: 2.1 more Backpage. Just specifically and we may be 2.2 MS. SEN: 23 doing this on an advertisement-by-advertisement, record-by-record challenge, there are issues 2.4 2.5 with respect to, for example, the administrative

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information that we do have with respect to the records that have been produced in terms of not being tied to our defendant, to our client.

THE COURT: Well, you've asked for all metadata.

MS. SEN: Well, records that don't contain metadata, that contain IP addresses. the administrative data that Backpage has provided does contain an IP address, and apparently from the government's response the government never intended, I mean, typically, the reason why we were looking at it from that standpoint is because typically when the government has evidence related to computers, cell phones, you know, you see subpoenas for IP There's a close tie between this addresses. kind of technical evidence, and there's none of that in this case, and it's clear that the government isn't intending to proceed in that So that's an issue that we can certainly address through our expert.

But to the extent that some of these records are being represented in a way that there is not evidence to prove, you know, I don't think you can say simply by putting up a

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record and saying, you know, this was created by Mr. Folks. I think there has to be more than that. So I think that that's where we're going to be coming in with challenges, specific challenges to each record.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MS. SAVNER: So I would like to clarify one thing, and I think that Ms. Sen has sort of acknowledged this, but there's an underlying issue of the authenticity of both the Facebook records and the Backpage records as authentic records of those two companies, and I think that's not in dispute. And so part of the hurdle of authentication is proving that the records are authentic Backpage and Facebook records, and I believe that's what the certifications that accompanied the returns accomplished, and so I don't hear any objection at this point to us seeking to cross the other hurdles of authentication and admissibility --

THE COURT: Linking to the defendant.

MS. SAVNER: Right. Without a live witness from Facebook or Backpage. But with that understanding, yes.

THE COURT: So let me make sure that that's

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right. Ms. Sen, are you going to be objecting to that question about whether those records are authentic from Facebook and Backpage or will you accept the documentary submission of the government on that question of authenticity of the records; that is, the fact of they're coming from Backpage and they're coming from Facebook?

MS. SEN: Well, your Honor, the government has submitted an updated certification for its Backpage records, but it seems pretty clear what their custodian of records had done is just say that the previous certification was authentic, and I don't think that will be sufficient. don't know why the government felt that it needed to go out and sort of recertify the authenticity of the records because I don't think they can do that because all the records custodian from my understanding from speaking with counsel, and correct me if I'm wrong, is simply that the Backpage custodian went back and looked at the previous record and said that that was authentic, and I don't think they can do I think that we would object to that certification, but to the extent there's an actual records custodian when Backpage existed

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that they received those records in the course of this business, I think --

THE COURT: If the custodian says that they go back and review what was distributed by the government to you and reconfirms that those records are in fact records of Backpage, right? Why can't you rely upon that?

MS. SEN: Because the custodian wasn't looking at the actual records in Backpage's servers because they don't have access to it. So they were just looking, they were just relying on the previous certification to say they were certified. They don't do any comparison of the actual records of what was actually contained in Backpage's files.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SEN: So I don't see how without going and looking at the actual records in Backpage's files they could certify. I mean, they could certify that they were previously provided in response to a subpoena, I suppose, but I don't think that that satisfies that self-authentication requirement.

THE COURT: No. They have to be able to say that these are records of Backpage kept in

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the normal course of business. And what you're saying is that that second, that second review is only a review of the first disclosure which is not necessarily reliable.

MS. SEN: Exactly, your Honor.

THE COURT: So what you're suggesting is that the government has to call somebody from Backpage to come here to introduce those records; is that right?

MS. SEN: Well, they have provided certifications previously. So I don't know what the updated certification does. To the extent that the prior certification related to the same records, is someone, their custodian of records, going to their servers and saying yes, these are records from Backpage, I think it would satisfy that.

THE COURT: All right. Well, this has to get cleared up because if you're going to take a position that they need to bring somebody from Backpage here to testify to authenticate the records, they need to know that way in advance.

MS. SEN: Well, I have informed counsel that the second authentication we didn't agree with.

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MS. SAVNER: Yes, your Honor. So to clarify, the records were originally sought and subpoenaed by the government from Backpage while Backpage was still in operation. The records were returned and included what Ms. Sen has noted was sort of the first round of certificates that accompanied them which did state while Backpage was still in operation and had access to these records that they were Backpage records and true and authentic copies produced in the regular course of business and otherwise met the requirements of 803(6).

The government sought a second certification from Backpage since Backpage has been seized by the government to comply with the added and new requirement of 902(13). So the records have been established as meeting the requirements of 902(11) and 803(6) under the first set of certificates that were produced while Backpage was still on in operation.

When the government went back to Backpage and said can you verify and can you create a new certification that complies with 902(13), the issue that the defense is facing with its

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request is also an issue we're facing now because the custodian of records who is still employed, the one remaining Backpage employee, she doesn't have access to the servers. Just like other parts of the government don't have access to the servers to respond to the defendant's subpoena or other request.

So she verified by looking at the records that we had received from them previously and that were disclosed to the defense that these appear to be true and accurate Backpage records, and that they were kept in the normal course of business. Yes, she didn't look back at the servers to confirm because she didn't have access to the servers at that point, and based on her knowledge of the processes that Backpage used when it was in operation, she is someone who worked at Backpage while it was in operation as a custodian of records and continues on to this day, confirmed that those records were generated from a process, an automated process, that met the requirements of 902(13).

So even if the court isn't satisfied with her ability to authenticate that the records as to 902(11) and 803(6), the prior certifications

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should suffice for that purpose, and the new records custodian's knowledge of how the system operated while Backpage was in operation and when these records were produced should suffice to make the 902(13) portion of the authentication.

THE COURT: Basically, you're relying on the first disclosure to actually show that the records were authentic, and then in regard to the electronic upgrade to 11 and 13, she can testify about or she has by certification testified that this appears according to her own knowledge of how things work valid.

MS. SAVNER: Yes.

THE COURT: And she can't look at the records because the records have been seized, but based upon her experience that should be enough. Question is whether that requires a hearing. And where does she live? Florida?

MS. SAVNER: I don't know. She's certainly not local to Vermont.

THE COURT: There's some connection to the Netherlands.

MS. SAVNER: Yes. I believe she is in the United States. I don't know where -- she is in

1 Texas. 2 THE COURT: Okay. MS. SAVNER: So I hear the defense's 3 argument which is that she in fact did not go 4 back and look at the records on the server, 5 but --6 7 THE COURT: But she can't do that. MS. SAVNER: She can't do that. And if we 8 brought her up here to testify, she would 9 testify that yeah, she can't do that, but she 10 knows how the business works. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. MS. SAVNER: And I don't think that's being 13 contested at this point. So I don't see the 14 need for a hearing. 15 THE COURT: Okay. So I suggest counsel get 16 17 together and figure whether or not we need a hearing. If the defense is objecting to the 18 19 introduction of those records, we need a hearing 20 which means either that she has to come here or 21 that she has to be available by video, but there 2.2 has to be a hearing because, obviously, I mean, 23 the records come in anyway because that was valid. Anyway. 2.4 2.5 Do you think that we need a hearing?

you're going to object to the introduction of 1 2 the records, do you think we need a hearing? MS. SEN: Your Honor, I need to consider 3 I don't know that we necessarily do, but I 4 need to consult with Mr. Kaplan and my client. 5 THE COURT: Okay. So this is going to be 6 obviously under consideration. So I'd ask that 7 both sides get together. Do we need a hearing. 8 If we do need a hearing, we need to get this 9 moving quickly so that it is completed before 10 jury selection. All right? 11 MS. SEN: Thank you, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Okay. I don't know if you need 13 a hearing or not, but this needs to get resolved 14 quickly. 15 I would just note that, I 16 MS. SAVNER: 17 mean, obviously, we can give defense counsel time to think about the issues, but they have no 18 19 objection to the first set of certifications and 20 their only objection to the second set is that, the only additional value of the second 2.1 certification is that the witness, the records 2.2

of perjury that she's familiar with how the

system operated and it was functioning at all

custodian's testimony or statement under penalty

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times Backpage was in operation and during the time the subpoenas were responded to. So unless defense counsel can sort of proffer some information that they want to seek from this hearing, we would ask that to be the requirement for setting a hearing as opposed to just an additional burden for the government.

THE COURT: What you're looking for is a ruling from the court that you do not have to actually have access to the records to be able to confirm what you know to be the truth when you are an employee. Okay. No, I understand that. So I'd ask to know whether we're going to have a hearing in this because we need to set that up.

MS. SAVNER: Okay. I can get into the specific issues as to the specific Backpage ads and the remedy of the lack of access to the defense's lack of access to Backpage records at this point if you'd like.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. SAVNER: In terms of the defense's request, again, they said that it contains potentially material that's exculpatory without identifying what's exculpatory, and I would just

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note that it is this prosecution team's position that these Backpage records are not in the possession of the prosecution team. I mean, they are at this point seized and held by the FBI, but for purposes of this sort of analysis that the prosecution team is not considered to be the United States --

THE COURT: Are you in communication with the FBI that controls these particular, controls access to these particular records?

MS. SAVNER: So if your Honor has it, we have the, I attached along with the motion or with the response to the motion the communications that I have had with the sort of formal system that those who are in possession of the Backpage service have set up, and that's attached as Exhibit B to the government's response.

There was a point in the end of January of this year where an internal email was sent to DOJ staff saying that in order to obtain historical information from Backpage, email the request to a certain address and include all available identifiers, and the sort of cover to that email was FBI is triaging responses to

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accommodate only law enforcement requests. So if a defendant in one of your cases wants to obtain historical Backpage information, your law enforcement agent will need to submit the request on his or her behalf, including the pertinent information.

So based on that information that the FBI was now triaging requests for this information, I followed and provided the email address listed and followed the procedure listed and forwarded along the previous defense subpoena and didn't get any substantive response back. We've had this, this is the same, the nature of the communications between us and the keepers of Backpage servers are the same as those of the defense counsel has had at this point which is well, we're sort of starting to search through them, but there's been no actual substantive response to the request that we've submitted on the defense's behalf or obviously to the defense's own request.

They've specifically said that the defense noted that they're looking, when they heard back from Mr. Bubb who is like General Counsel for the FBI, I believe, he asked for a more pared

down and sort of specific set of records that they are looking for, and they sent, forwarded along a letter requesting information as to specific phone numbers. We don't, this prosecution team doesn't know how that information would be exculpatory. We don't know the defense's theory about it. If we --

THE COURT: But you know exactly what the defense is asking for.

MS. SAVNER: Yes.

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THE COURT: Would it be helpful to have the court issue an order requiring them to conduct this particular investigation?

MS. SAVNER: I mean, that was what the subpoena was, and they responded with the affidavit saying that they weren't able to complete the request at this time. They're not, you know, a party to this case. So I don't know the practicalities of issuing them an order aside from another subpoena which they're not responding to at this time, it appears.

So in terms of a remedy to this issue, one, you know, that I don't believe that the defense has identified any clearly exculpatory material or even potentially exculpatory material to the

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extent that they believe there are Backpage records on the servers that show that the women who are charged victims were prostituted from some other IP addresses. You know, if we could get more information from them, from the defense, we could discuss it.

But based on the government's theory of the case, that wouldn't be exculpatory. First, you know, it isn't our supposition that the defendant was sitting at his home computer, you know, day and night posting ads from one location which would be the relevance of an IP address analysis, you know. He had multiple mobile devices where he could have and likely did post on Backpage or check Backpage ads, but also the witnesses will explain that they too at times posted their own ads under the defendant's permission and under their, under his direction, but they also used their own phones or electronic devices to post ads on occasion, too. So I don't know the relevance of any IP addresses that would be associated. I mean, maybe they're relevant, but they're not necessarily exculpatory what IP addresses were used as the witnesses will say that ads were

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posted from all over and not just in any IP address that can be specifically linked to the defendant and his residence.

THE COURT: Okay. So I guess it's obviously speculative as to whether anything is going to be exculpatory, but this is the FBI. I mean, I would think they'd be able to run the check here. Would it be helpful to have a hearing with the lawyer for the FBI calling in and explaining why they have not responded to this subpoena or -- well?

MS. SAVNER: Again, I don't believe it's necessary. I mean, either they, it seems from their various representations that they're working on a system to make these records accessible and have been since the day the servers were seized, and they don't have it up and running yet sufficient to be able to comply with these requests. I mean, we can follow up and see if there's any update.

THE COURT: So can you follow up? Because I think if there's not some progress here, then we have to make a decision as to whether or not we have a hearing and try to find out what progress can be made.

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MS. SAVNER: Yes. I would just note that the only remedy that the defense seeks in its motion is the preclusion of the government's properly subpoenaed and disclosed Backpage ads. So to the extent that that is an unjustified remedy given the circumstances, which I believe it is, I don't see where a hearing would get us, right? Either the records are accessible or not, and obviously if they are, then the defense requests should be responded to, but the remedy sought is the exclusion of the government's records --

THE COURT: Well, right. That's what I brought up with Ms. Sen. Are there other remedies which are less dramatic.

MS. SAVNER: And I don't know if we've had these communications directly with this set of defense counsel, but we've discussed with the prior defense counsel there was certain information that they were seeking, facts that they wanted to corroborate through ads, if they proposed it to us we could discuss potential stipulations after consulting with the witnesses and determining from their perspective the veracity of the claims of any sort of Backpage

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ads were being posted from "X" location or "Y" location, but again, I don't have the specifics of what the defense -- exculpatory --

THE COURT: What I suggest is both sides meet here again, and come up with either with other remedies, but more than that, come up with a joint proposal of going to the FBI and seeing exactly what the status is at this point, and if it's not progressing, then perhaps talk about whether we're going to have a hearing and ask counsel for the FBI to explore exactly what the status is of those records and whether in fact there's a remedy that, whether they in fact are, could come across the records that are being sought.

MS. SAVNER: We will confer with defense counsel.

THE COURT: I appreciate the fact this is a dramatic remedy that the defense is requesting. Wipe out all the records on Backpage. That is not likely. But I'm also really perplexed as to why they can't comply with what the defense is requesting. It doesn't seem that warranted. So anyway, if you can all meet and consult and then if we need a hearing, then let me know how that

1	would work. Okay.
2	MS. SAVNER: Thank you.
3	THE COURT: So it's now ten after. Can we
4	start at quarter after 1, and we have left 533
5	and 539 and then also I've gotten a list from
6	the parties about things that they want to
7	address. Is that all we have left today?
8	MR. KAPLAN: I believe so, Judge.
9	MR. DARROW: I believe so. I'm just
10	wondering about a list. Did you receive a list
11	from
12	THE COURT: It was on the bench. It's
13	outstanding issues April 10, 2019. Topics.
14	There's nine topics listed.
15	(Discussion at the bench between
16	Clerk Muir and Judge Sessions)
17	THE COURT: This is not a list that you
18	have. Joanne wrote out a list of nine topics
19	that were to be covered at today's hearing after
20	the last hearing.
21	MR. DARROW: Thank you.
22	THE COURT: So maybe we should show you
23	that list and tell us whether in fact we need to
24	address all of these. Okay? So we'll be back
25	at quarter after 1.

1	(Lunch recess taken 12:12 - 1:20 p.m.)
2	THE COURT: Good afternoon. All right.
3	This is a continuation of the hearing that
4	started this morning. What's left is 359.
5	That's the Defendant's Motion in Limine to
6	exclude certain statements, documents and other
7	evidence. Mr. Darrow, you're not, you're not
8	the defense, are you?
9	MR. DARROW: I'm not, and I apologize, but
10	there was a logistical matter I want to bring to
11	your attention.
12	THE COURT: Oh, all right.
13	MR. DARROW: Mr. Grady is scheduled to meet
14	one of the government's witnesses at 2 and we
15	wanted to suggest if it was okay with the court
16	that the court perhaps take the matters that
17	he's been designated to handle at the front.
18	THE COURT: That's fine. All I've got left
19	is 359 and some of those have already been
20	talked about.
21	MR. DARROW: Right.
22	THE COURT: There's not much left.
23	MR. DARROW: The motion to sever count 15.
24	Is that on the schedule?
25	THE COURT: No. That was not on the

schedule. I guess that I was not aware of that. 1 2 MR. DARROW: If you wanted to hear our 3 argument on it, that was one thing that the government thought we'd chat about. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 MR. DARROW: And then of perhaps lesser 6 7 note, the issue of summary charts, and then lastly there were three things, the last one was 8 one of the witnesses whom the government has 9 been referring to as a victim witness, we 10 received a letter from her -- I can't remember 11 12 if it was a psychologist or psychiatrist -going on in some detail about her deficits and 13 suggesting that perhaps some accommodations 14 could be made while she was testifying and 15 Mr. Grady was going to address that as well. 16 17 THE COURT: All right. Do you have any objections to Mr. Grady going first? 18 MS. SEN: No, your Honor. 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. 2.1 Thank you, your Honor, and I MR. GRADY: 2.2 think I'll start with the two matters that seems 23 like there's some agreement with the defense. 2.4 The first being the summary charts. We provided 2.5 the summary charts to the defense, and I believe

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today was the day for any objections that they had to those summary charts, and they have indicated they do not have any objections to that. So seems to be that matter is resolved. Exactly, your Honor.

The second thing as far as the accommodation, it is by Victim C. So what I'll do is I'll provide the court the letter from her psychiatrist. I have met with Victim C and after meeting with her in preparation for this trial, I do not believe that she will need all the accommodations that are listed in here. Some of them wouldn't apply anyway because one of them is not have someone sit behind her at the witness chair, and of course, there will not be anybody behind the witness chair and things of that nature. So I'll just provide this for the court's background. I believe this was provided to Judge Crawford, but I don't believe it has been provided to your Honor yet. And again, the only accommodation that she may need is if there is a particular traumatic event and she needs a break, certainly, and ask for a break, I'm sure the court would accommodate her appropriately.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. GRADY: So I'll leave that, and I've spoken with the defense and they were just curious as to what if any accommodations we were seeking, and again, we're not seeking any of the accommodations in here at this time.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GRADY: And then finally, your Honor, as to severing Count 15. I believe that is still an issue. One of defense motions argue that it was ripe for the court to review, and they also submitted a supplemental case filing talking about this Davis case. And so briefly, we believe that joinder of Count 15 with the other counts is proper because it arises from the same series of transactions, and as far as the date is concerned, Count 15 overlaps with not only Count 10, Count 11, but also Count 16 which is the Travel Act violation as well.

Davis is a different situation. In that case, 12 years went in between the different charged trafficking or Mann Act violations, and again, we do not have such a gap in this case. In fact, there is no gap time-wise because Count 15 goes along the same dates as Count 10 and

Count 11. So because they --1 2 THE COURT: And if 15 were severed, that would require duplication of evidence almost 3 exclusively. 4 MR. GRADY: Exactly, your Honor, because 5 we'll have the same issue of calling law 6 7 enforcement who seized the defendant's hard We'll have the same witness to talk 8 about the forensic analysis of the hard drive. 9 Same witness will talk about yes, I was there 10 when this photography session occurred, et 11 cetera. So it would be, we'd have to duplicate 12 13 significant portions of the trial. So again, for economy purposes it makes sense to have them 14 joined, and there's no miscarriage of justice 15 that would result which of course is the 16 17 standard to have severance under Rule 8, I believe it is. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. 20 MR. GRADY: 2.1 THE COURT: Okay. First of all, defense 2.2 want to respond to that argument? 23 MS. SEN: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And then we'll take you right 2.4 into 359 as well. 2.5

Thank you, your Honor. 1 MS. SEN: 2 THE COURT: So the summary charts are okay? 3 MS. SEN: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And severance? 4 MS. SEN: Well, your Honor, prior counsel 5 had filed a motion to sever, and in all honesty 6 I had overlooked the Davis case so that's why I 7 had filed it out of time, but I think that the 8 prior counsel had made a little bit different 9 than the argument about, I would like to focus 10 more on the prejudice of trying that count 11 together with the others because one of the 12 issues with that count, that count is based on 13 an act that took place on one day between May I 14 think 17th and 18th of 2013. The basis for that 15 count is one photo. The details and 16 17 circumstances surrounding that photo are in dispute, to say the least. The person who is 18 the focus of that photo is not here to talk 19

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is dead.

Not only that, this witness is charged as the count the government is referring to as the

about the circumstances of that photo, and while

there may be others, that whole count relies on

one piece of evidence related to one witness who

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minor, and that count carries of course a mandatory minimum penalty if our client is convicted of it. Given the stakes, what's at stake with that particular count, your Honor --

THE COURT: What's the mandatory minimum?

MS. SEN: 15 years. And your Honor, the other point with that is that I understand there's no big time gap because according to the government all of this activity was occurring during that time, but what's interesting about that count, it's based on what is purportedly an advertisement, but as the government's response points out, advertising the minor for this purpose was not illegal at the time. And the argument that the government is making with respect to the women who were the focus of Counts 10 to 14 all involve coercive sort of via advertising and posting.

So the concern is how is the jury going to separate out sort of the coercive element because this is, of course, a strict liability count where the government doesn't have to prove coercion with respect to one photo of someone who isn't here to speak about the circumstances, and our own belief about that photo is very

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different from the government using that as sort of the basis to argue that this person was prostituted.

You know, there's no evidence in this case, quite honestly, your Honor, showing that this woman prostituted. There's no question that, well, there may be some question as to whether she was involved in drug activity related to the charges here, but there's nothing that definitively comes in to state that this woman was prostituted or prostituted herself for that matter. In fact, there may be evidence that she did, but that would not be related to our client.

So the idea that this count which is so, it's just, to try it together with the other counts I think is going to create so much prejudice and so much confusion with respect to how you charge the jury with this because the very activity that the government is basing the count on is something that actually wasn't illegal at the time, but the government is arguing that it doesn't have to show that it advertised this person but that this is yet some evidence that our client prostituted this

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person, but advertising the person for prostitution wasn't illegal.

I think it just creates tremendous confusion, and I think it would be tremendously prejudicial to try all these counts together. I understand that there's an element of duplicative evidence that would be involved were the count to be severed, but I think the prejudice and the potential risk of very severe penalties to our client is significantly concerning that it should be severed.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, double-edged sword, isn't it? I mean, you request severance. That means that if the jury came back after considering Counts 1 through 14 and 16 and acquit the defendant, then the government has a second chance and, using the same evidence, go through it again. So in that situation, who's harmed? In fact, you're prejudiced by severing the two.

More than that, if you say that you're prejudiced because of the confusion about intention, the coercion, et cetera, you don't have to show coercion at Count 15, if there is confusion about Count 15 and in terms of

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coercion there may be confusion about that, and people may think you have to prove coercion, then essentially the government is being prejudiced by having them all together.

So I mean, I don't mean to put myself in the position of advocates trying to figure out who is prejudiced by one form or another, but the fact is you might also be prejudiced by severance really. You think that could be true?

MS. SEN: Well, I don't know, your Honor.

I think if we got an acquittal on all counts, I would wonder if the government would put the jury through another trial on the last count.

So it's hard for me to sort of imagine that scenario at this point. I certainly see the court's point, but I still --

mean, you've got, in Counts 10 through 14 you've got a really rigorous element. They've got to prove coercion, et cetera, and it does seem that it would be confusing in regard to Count 15, but that confusion, I guess to some extent, is to your benefit because people would start to think oh, my goodness, you've got to have coercion in regard to this one photograph taken earlier. I

don't know. I mean, it just, it seems to me 1 2 that the prejudice may go both ways. MS. SEN: I'll leave it to the court. 3 THE COURT: All right. Okav. 4 MS. SEN: With respect to our motion to 5 exclude various pieces of evidence. 6 7 THE COURT: Yes. I'll just start with, I'll just 8 MS. SEN: 9 go through them, your Honor. THE COURT: 10 Okay. MS. SEN: The first is the assault of --11 12 THE COURT: Kaitlynn Charbonneau. 13 MS. SEN: Yes, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Right. In New York City, and I still 15 MS. SEN: don't understand how this is relevant. 16 17 government is proffering that she's going to testify that she was prostituting for our 18 19 client, but there's no, and the government 20 admits there's no evidence that he was aware of it or directed it. 2.1 THE COURT: There's no question she's, as I 2.2 23 understand it from the pleadings, and obviously you know better than I, but she's down in New 2.4 2.5 York, she's being a prostitute. She's working

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technically for the defendant, she says. She's assaulted by this customer, but the reason that is relevant is it explains why she quit. One of the questions that jurors may have during the course of the trial is why would she quit, and this explains why she quit. She got assaulted by somebody else, and that's the answer to the question why would she not quit, et cetera. Anyway, it explains that last decision. And tell me if you think that's irrelevant.

MS. SEN: I do at some level, your Honor, because the question is whether our client coerced her into prostituting. I think our client would dispute that she was even prostituting for him, but if that's what she says, even taking what she says at face value, our client obviously, I just don't understand how arguing that he coerced her into prostituting has anything to with her being independently unknown to our client assaulted by someone.

THE COURT: That's not the relevance. The relevance is her decision to quit.

MS. SEN: But again, in the big picture of things, her decision whether or not she

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continued or she quit, I mean my understanding of the facts here is that she also met someone else and decided to have a relationship with them, and that's part of also why she left. So the idea that this is sort of the defining moment. I mean, it doesn't seem to me that the evidence reads that way, your Honor. Seems like there were many factors that contributed to why she left. That may have been one of them, but the fact, it's very prejudicial evidence, your Honor, and I think it has very tangential relevance.

THE COURT: Again, it's how you interpret it. It could very well be evidence which is helpful for you. I mean, the fact is, she would testify that she quit, and apparently, she would not testify to any ramifications as a result of her quitting which is the opposite of coercion. So to some extent, that evidence may be helpful to you. Am I wrong about that?

MS. SEN: I don't know about that, your Honor. I don't see that as being helpful to my client in the broader picture.

THE COURT: Well, it shows that she has the free will to quit and that there were no

ramifications as a result of that, and you don't 1 2 think that you'd use that on cross-examination? MS. SEN: Well, I also think that the 3 government can use it to argue about how our 4 client created this situation where she got, I 5 mean, I think the reason the government wants to 6 7 use it is for this argument that sort of because our client got this woman into prostitution, 8 this is one of the horrible things that happened 9 to her. So I think it has a very negative 10 overall impact. 11 I would also note, your Honor, that the 12 government just disclosed to us last Friday that 13 this particular witness lied to the grand jury 14 under oath about her activities in prostitution 15 and other things. So to the extent that we're 16 17 relying on the accuracy of this information, I think it's a little bit concerning because the 18 19 government has already told us that this woman 20 has lied under oath. THE COURT: Tell me. Is she one of the 2.1 subjects of the 10 to 14? 2.2 23 MS. SEN: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Well, I don't mean 2.4 2.5 to debate your evidence, but anyway. Okay.

So the next thing is statements of Keisha 1 2 Willard. Government doesn't intend to use those? Is that right? 3 MS. SEN: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Then statements of Ms. 5 6 Lang? 7 MS. SEN: Again, I think that the timing of these statements is important. We have sort of 8 these vague general statements about -- and the 9 10 statements are hearsay statements. I think Ms. Lang is saying that she's heard from other 11 people that our client uses these photos to 12 13 blackmail people. I mean, A, it's hearsay. Β, I'm not clear in terms of the timing. So, for 14 example, the issue with the posting of that 15 video of Ms. Ackley, which was in March, you 16 17 know, the government is saying oh, everybody knew about that video and everyone was concerned 18 about it except that all of the charges were for 19 20 the time period before that. You know, I think without more detail about 2.1 these sorts of statements, they're just vague 2.2 23 statements, and they're entirely hearsay. So to that extent we would ask that --2.4 2.5 THE COURT: Just as a matter of sort of

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principle, I agree with you. I think that if
the government seeks to introduce all of these
hearsay statements, speculative statements,
under the theory that it creates a reasonable
fear on the part of these witnesses, then I
think that's a slippery slope, and it seems to
me in light of what the government has said the
evidence they have, that's a slippery slope that
you don't have to slide down.

If you have evidence of direct observations of violence, I want to say to you that I believe the government can introduce that as a general matter. Anything related to violence which can create fear from the person who observed it is relevant and extremely important, and that gets diminished by evidence that gee, I heard from this person that he was abusing women, I just think -- and they seek to do this, introduce this, because that's what the reasonable fear is that the state of mind of the victims, and I just think that's mistaken in this context.

So as a general matter I think there's probably I should say a couple of things as to my approach having read all of this stuff that you've submitted. I think the government is

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going to able to introduce testimony in regard to violence, demeaning nature of his activities in regard to women because it creates that fear, and it's direct. I think that when there's a reliance upon hearsay which is used to explain why they fear the defendant, I think that will be excluded as a general matter, and I think that you generally would be able to look into prostitution convictions, although I've just started exploring this Rivera case, and I don't know what the limits of the Rivera case are, I think that's really an interesting question.

If somebody is engaged in prostitution, they have a knowledge of prostitution, they have a knowledge of the business, as it were, which they talk about in Rivera, but I think it's much more likely that they would be less subject to coercion than a person who has not been involved in prostitution.

So therefore, perhaps I disagree with the Second Circuit. If the Second Circuit made a blanket rule or did they say in this particular circumstance the Sixth Amendment right of confrontation was not violated during the cross-examination but in other circumstances it

may be violative? Or does the court have 1 2 discretion in any way to permit that area of cross-examination as an evidentiary question? 3 think there's just a lot to think about in that 4 decision. 5 So I'm extemporanizing, but I think 6 7 perhaps the best thing coming out of this hearing is for you to get a sense of this is 8 what's likely to happen. I mean, all this 9 violence is likely to come in or all this 10 demeaning behavior in regard to woman because 11 that took previous to coercion is likely to come 12 Also I think you should be accorded the 13 opportunity to explore past prostitution, 14 although I have to figure this out in terms of 15 whether -- okay. That's what I've learned about 16 17 the way I would approach this at this point. MS. SEN: Thank you, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Is there any questions about 19 20 that? 2.1 MS. SEN: No. I think that was very clear, 2.2 your Honor. I think we have a couple of more 23 issues. 2.4 THE COURT: Yes. MS. SEN: One of these issues of these 2.5

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phone calls between a witness named Chrissy Tatro and a codefendant.

THE COURT: So that's -- okay, yes.

MS. SEN: So I've listened to these phone calls, your Honor, and they are calls made by Ms. Tatro at the behest with law enforcement, and the nature of these calls is basically trying to convince Mr. McFarlan that she is not cooperating with law enforcement. Obviously, she is. So the entire nature of the discussion here is about I'll get you my paperwork. Show me your paperwork. I don't believe you. There's a lot of drama. You know, she tells them that her grandmother is in the hospital, I mean, all kinds of things.

There is nothing here in these calls that I have heard that involves a conspiracy to distribute drugs. I mean, these are calls, controlled calls made with law enforcement. They don't, they're not setting up a controlled buy. They're not talking about the drugs themselves except for very peripherally.

The only call, I know that the government represents that at one point there's a call where Mr. Folks can be heard and there's some

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acknowledgment of his stake in the drug business, but I have not seen that call. It may very well be that I have not, I've overlooked it, but in what I have reviewed, I haven't seen that phone call.

The one phone call I have seen is Ms. Tatro calling my client, and at the very outset of that call my client says to her, why are you calling me? This has nothing to do with me.

This was between you and Mr. McFarlan. And she says because I want your help, I want you to talk to him for me, and my client says I'll talk to him for you, but this has nothing to do with me. So and even that conversation, I don't see how it involves conspiracy to distribute drugs. So we would request that those calls be excluded.

THE COURT: So can I ask you about 801(d)(2)(E), scope of the conspiracy, and I don't know the answer to that. I wish the, all the statements among coconspirators in furtherance of the conspiracy aren't admitted under the conspiracy exception. What about calls by an informant at the direction of the government or law enforcement to a member of the

conspiracy when in fact that statement that that 1 2 member of the conspiracy makes is to be used against all the other coconspirators. Certainly 3 it could be used against Mr. McFarlan as an 4 admission, right? But is that the exception 5 under 801(d)(2)(E)? Is that in furtherance of 6 the conspiracy when in fact one of the parties 7 is the government? 8 MS. SEN: Well, your Honor, I would say, I 9 10 mean --THE COURT: I just don't know the answer to 11 the question. 12 I think that the recorded calls 13 MS. SEN: from the CIs often come in under that exception 14 because they're actually purchasing drugs, but 15 what I am sort of arguing is a little different 16 17 point here. The purpose of that call was not in furtherance of the conspiracy. 18 THE COURT: Then it wouldn't be admissible. 19 20 MS. SEN: Right. I mean, I don't see how 2.1 they're furthering the conspiracy. They were 2.2 conversations between people who are 23 coconspirators, but I don't think they had anything to do with furthering this conspiracy, 2.4 2.5 and I think there is a burning question when you

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have codefendants whose statements are coming in against each other, and I'd have to go back and I know there is some case law on, your Honor, on this issue of if a statement were to come in in the course of the conspiracy where the codefendant is not testifying, and there's a possible issue with respect to the confrontation clause issues that comes in, but I'm not sure that that was where the court wanted to go, but I am aware that there is some concern, for example, if Mr. McFarlan were not going to testify and then have his statements come in, if there are statements different from these related to the conspiracy, does that implicate some confrontation clause issues, but that isn't, I'm not arguing that here at all. THE COURT: That's not exactly the point. MS. SEN: No. THE COURT: The question is is the exception to the hearsay rule for statements of co-conspirators, actually it's not your cite, but when it's prompted by the government. Could that be, is that really a statement in furtherance of the conspiracy. I mean, I don't know the answer to the question. That's, it

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certainly would not be a conspiracy exception in regard to Mr. McFarlan because that's an admission. But it becomes a confrontation, it becomes a conspiracy question when you try to apply the statements that Mr. McFarlan makes in the phone call to the cooperating witness against other people, and I just don't know the answer to the question. Of course, Mr. McFarlan probably, well, I don't know. He's going to be testifying. So I don't know if he would be able to make statements in regard to what was said in that phone call but anyway. So do you have an opinion as to whether the 801(d)(2)(E) applies in situations in which a cooperating individual calls a member of the conspiracy against the other members of the conspiracy? MS. SEN: I would argue it should be kept out, your Honor. THE COURT: Oh, really? The deductive logic was great. Okay. All right. That would be my position. MS. SEN: THE COURT: I'll ask for the government's response later. Okay. MS. SEN: I think the court has been clear

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on how it would handle evidence of assaults. That was the general issue that we brought up.

THE COURT: Yes. Okay. So we've already resolved how the deaths are going to be handled. People agree to that instruction. The assaults are taken care of.

Drug activity related to the coconspiracy,
I think that that's also covered by our
discussion with regard to drug activity prior to
the beginning of the drug conspiracy. That's
all related to coercion in sections for Counts
10 through 14.

The Fruit Loops cereal box. Government now says that the drugs were kept in the Fruit Loops box.

MS. SEN: And our argument is that those drugs were not related to our client. That Mr. McFarlan and Ms. Tatro were involved in their own conspiracy to distribute. Our client wasn't aware of that box. So the idea that that would be attributed to him, it shouldn't be.

THE COURT: Mr. McFarlan is going to testify that that is all related to your client as a much larger conspiracy, and that they had coordinated efforts to go to New York and

select, pick up drugs, et cetera. 1 So Mr. 2 McFarlan according to the government will testify that it's a much broader conspiracy and 3 that your client was a part of it. You may have 4 a defense to that. But as least as far as them 5 introducing evidence, they should be able to do 6 7 that. 8 MS. SEN: Okay. Sexually explicit photographs? 9 THE COURT: That is an issue I would like to 10 MS. SEN: address, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 13 MS. SEN: So one of, the category I'm really thinking about is that in addition to the 14 women who are Counts 10 to 15, there are, as my 15 motion states, probably about ten more 16 17 witnesses, and there are loads of pictures of those witnesses, and it is unclear how any of 18 19 photos related to those women are related in any 20 way to showing that our client forced the women who are named in Counts 10 to 15 into 2.1 2.2 prostitution. 23 I mean, these are just pictures, and the government's response, it seems to be on the one 2.4

hand they're arguing that they want to offer

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those photos because they're going to authenticate other photos using them or devices and that just, I don't quite understand it.

THE COURT: I thought the government's response was they wanted to be able to show, they want to be able to link the defendant to the actual devices that were used, but that's less significant than the scenario that I would imagine. So you have, let's say, a nonincluded witness in 10 through, I guess, 15 or 14. Right? So somebody else. You say there's ten other people. Are those ten others going to testify?

MS. SEN: They are on the government's witness list, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's just assume that they testify, and they say embarrassing photographs were taken of me, and I know that or he said that he would use them if ever I violated his rules. Would you then not be able to introduce the photographs to show exactly why she feels the way she does?

MS. SEN: But how does that go to prove that anybody else was forced, your Honor? I mean, this is sort of the flip side of 412.

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Because under FRE 412, the government is saying you can't talk about any of these women's past acts of prostitution, that they prostituted for anyone else, I mean that's sort of the government's, what it's offering. The court is obviously within the bounds of Rivera, and we'll have a discussion about that.

But generally, the government's position is for those witnesses you can't really go into much beyond the fact to provide some context of how they met the defendant. Okay.

How is what our client did with any, this isn't conspiracy for human trafficking. These are individual counts that our client coerced these women in Counts 10 to 14 to prostitute. How he, you know, what any other woman says about what he did, I don't understand how that would possibly be relevant to showing that he coerced or forced someone else, a specific person to engage in prostitution.

You know, time period? You know, these are all over the map. They're from all kinds of time periods. Some of these women didn't know each other, some of them did, but I just don't understand all these photographs. I mean, it's

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one thing theoretically, let's say, it's one thing that Witness A says I saw Witness B, I saw this and I observed that. But how is a photo of Witness A relevant to anything about Witness B?

THE COURT: Well, I would suppose the government would say this establishes a pattern of activity which then leads to a conclusion about coercion. What they're basically saying is that there's three approaches to coercion. One of them is to take an embarrassing photograph, a compromising photograph of women, and then using them to coerce involvement in prostitution. Okay?

So if a witness who is not listed in the indictment but can testify that she, number one, had embarrassing photographs taken; number two, he confronted her with saying if you don't obey me in terms of cooperating with my business, then I'm going to disclose all of this to the public which is going to embarrass you. And so they establish a pattern of threats, and they use not only the 10 through 14 but they also use other people who are working, but not charged, to show the same pattern of activity. That's the relevance of it. If they can show that

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similar approach to both people in 10 through 14 and also people who just generally work in his business. That's the relevance. The question is whether or not it's overly prejudicial, but that's the relevance, I think.

MS. SEN: Well, your Honor, I read the element of a pattern, I mean, is it that the government is allowed to bring in as many witnesses as it wants to establish that pattern or does it have to be limited in some way and one way is a pattern with respect to each particular witness.

THE COURT: They're trying to establish the existence of this modus operandi, right? So why should they be limited, you know, unless duplication becomes an issue, but generally why should they be limited in proving the modus operandi that was used by the defendant arguably to just people who were in the indictment? Why can't they include what happened to everybody within the business?

MS. SEN: Well, I mean, I think with respect to each witness I think if there's a different reason, your Honor, and I think that part of this to me it seems like this should be

really a 404(B) issue at some level.

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THE COURT: Could be a 404(B) issue as well.

MS. SEN: And the fact is that the timing of these photos and when they were taken and if there's really a pattern with respect to, because the timing in all of these is so different and these women were prostituting as alleged in the indictment at very different times, all of that is going to become relevant. I mean, it may be that we have to, you know, a lot of these photographs, I mean, I've seen what the government at least in its last exhibit list had offered as exhibits with respect to the other witnesses.

You know, a lot of these photos are, for example, selfie photos. So they're photos the women themselves took and then sent to our client, loads and loads of those from all the women in this case. There are all kinds of photos that it's quite clear from forensic evidence, for example, that our client downloaded from other websites on the internet that were freely and publicly available.

So there's, I mean, it may be that we wind

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up having to just challenge the introduction of each photograph as it comes in.

THE COURT: Well, it's a fairly straightforward question. If the government can establish, number one, that this person is a part of the prostitution business; number two, this person had photographs taken of them or within the possession of the defendant; and number 3, that the defendant theoretically coerced them into doing what he wanted them to do by threatening, directly or indirectly, threatening to reveal those to the public, that doesn't take a whole lot of evidence.

But that's the pattern, that's the pattern that they're trying to establish, and just as a general principle, the more they can show that, the more reliable it is. The more victims, theoretically. I don't know. That, I'm speculating as to whether the government is approaching this issue this way, but that's, I think that's what they want to show is that everybody had these photographs in his possession, and that he was using that as a coercive tool to get them to work and do things that he wanted them to do. And why is that not

totally relevant even if they're not subject to 1 2 a count in the indictment? 3 MS. SEN: Well, your Honor, based on the evidence that we've seen to date, I'm not sure 4 that they can meet that standard for those 5 photographs. It may be that we have to take 6 7 that out. THE COURT: As a general principle, it 8 seems, I think that's the issue. We'll find out 9 from the government whether that's exactly what 10 the issue is. And then obviously as we get into 11 12 trial, if there's some nuance here that oh, this 13 person was never threatened or this person didn't have an image or whatever, then we can 14 address that. 15 I think the only other issue left 16 MS. SEN: 17 to talk about are the videos, and I think we've talked about that already. 18 THE COURT: You want me to watch all the 19 20 videos. 2.1 MS. SEN: That's what we're requesting, 2.2 your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Right. Okay. So for the 2.4 government? 2.5 MR. DARROW: Your Honor, may Mr. Grady

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address the motion to sever if you want more on that, and also as to the motion in limine the last part of it that talked about the photos is within his charge.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Grady. I don't think you need to respond, well, you can respond on the sever.

MR. GRADY: Unless you need anything further, your Honor, I'm not planning on mentioning anything more about the motion to sever.

As far as the photos, I would also just point out that they also are relevant for a couple different points as well in addition to what you just discussed with defense counsel. One point being for Count 15 to the extent that there are photos in the defendant's hard drive that are also showing up in either Backpage returns or Backpage screenshots found on the defendant's hard drive as well, those are relevant to Count 15 and shows that he was involved in violating the Travel Act by using the internet for prostitution activity.

So we would also point out that part of the photos are relevant for that reason and also

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they also corroborate different witness accounts. So one witness I'm thinking of will talk about how the defendant required her to allow him to take pictures of her buttocks in order to get a cigarette. So the fact that such photographs were found in the hard drive also go to corroborating the victim, and again, showing examples of how he would demean and control his drug --

THE COURT: So you are going to call a number of women who are part of this activity who are not the subject of the indictment.

MR. GRADY: That's correct, your Honor, and so for a couple of reasons. One of them goes to they have observations about charge victims.

Also they have conduct that would help us prove the ITA count which is Count 16. If I said

Count 15, I misspoke, but Court 16 is the Travel

Act account that they have observations and photographs that help the government prove that aspect of the indictment.

THE COURT: Okay. But will they testify that, one, they were a part of the activity; two, that they had embarrassing photographs or sexually related photographs taken of them;

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third, that they were confronted by the defendant and the defendant threatened use of those photographs if they violated any of his directions?

MR. GRADY: As to the reputational harm you just mentioned, your Honor, my recollection is that it would be a subset of the ones that we call if they do, in fact, did experience that it would just be a small portion of that. In other words, it's not going to be all of the ones.

We're actually narrowing down our list anyway to streamline for trial. So I don't imagine, I can't think of one right now that will exactly say that, but of course, that's why we're conducting trial prep, and certainly if that is the case, then that would be relevant to reputational harm experienced by the charge victims.

THE COURT: Right, but you're trying to show a pattern of activity on the part of the defendant, are you not?

MR. GRADY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Right? So these particular witnesses are being offered to show or to corroborate that pattern of activity?

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MR. GRADY: In one aspect, yes, to the extent that they experience that with the defendant as far as threats to release photos for reputational harm certainly, and I just want to point out that it does go to Travel Act if there are pictures that are directly found in Backpage advertisements as well. So there's dual usage to the photos in addition to just the reputational.

THE COURT: In addition to what they have observed in regard to his treatment of others.

MR. GRADY: Exactly. Correct.

THE COURT: All right. Who is going to respond to the other issues?

MR. DARROW: Fortunately for me, there's not a lot left, your Honor, when we take in the videos and the photos, but briefly, you know, your Honor, we think you have a bead on the issue of the young woman who was engaged as a, working as a prostitute for Mr. Folks in Vermont. At some point I think a concern for all of them was Vermont's kind of a small town, and this can get, particularly for women who grew up here and went to school here and have a lot of family here, this reputational harm is a

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problem. This one was concerned about word getting out because she'd been in the business for a while, and she was placed with Mr., she will testify that she was placed with Mr. Folks's mother in New York, and she'll tell the story that we proffered in our pleading, and at the end of the day, as you point out, the ultimate relevance is the time when she said this is it for me.

THE COURT: Why is that relevant? Why do you want to get in the fact that she quit the business?

MR. DARROW: We think it's mostly significant because it's her story. It shows the trajectory of her experience in the world of Folks and prostitution, and we think it's relevant because she says this is why I stopped, and that was it for me, and I did meet a fellow and then I quit using drugs, too. And I don't do those things anymore. So I think it's just a way that she explains what happened to her, and she'll start, you know, I met Mr. Folks when thus and such happened, and these are my experiences along the road, and then I was down in New York and then that happened and I was

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THE COURT: Do you have any evidence to suggest that the defendant reacted in a particular way to her voluntary termination of involvement?

MR. DARROW: Not that I know of. I didn't ask her that. I think that's an interesting question because as you brought up there's a double-edged sword there, but our sense was that there's probative value to her telling her story and how she got out, and if you weigh it under 403, it's not substantially outweighed by prejudicial value because she's not going to say that she was being assaulted at the direction of the defendant. She's just going to say, well, I was working, this happened one night. doing the thing I've done hundreds of times before, but you know, I got out when this happened. So I don't think it's that prejudicial, particularly when there will also be testimony from others about actual assaults by the defendant so why --

THE COURT: I mean, I suppose it is prejudicial to the extent that it suggests that this is a violent activity or could lead to

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violence and the defendant put her in this position but, regardless, double-edged sword.

MR. DARROW: With that instance and with a couple subjects we're going to discuss next, some or one of the complaints of the defense is they don't see how this is tied to how there's an evidentiary connection to the defendant, and we'd like the opportunity to make that connection at trial, and if we fail to do so, they can raise the objections then.

And then briefly, on the phone call issue. Both Chrissy, the drug worker who ended up cooperating and who's on one end of the phone and Donald McFarlan, the codefendant in the drug conspiracy, will testify. The call that was of particular interest, and it's been provided to counsel and maybe we can point it out to her if she's having trouble finding it, but it's one of the calls where at the direction of her law enforcement handlers Chrissy is explaining what happened to the drugs because the back story is and McFarlan will testify that since the summer of 2015, he's been the fellow who brings drugs from his home in New York up to Folks in Burlington, Vermont, where the Folks

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organization will distribute them. He comes up every so often, few weeks, every month or so, stays for a few days, is paid for the drugs, goes back to New York.

On what would ultimately turn out to be the last trip up in January 2016 he's coming up with a bulk package with a significant amount of heroin, crack cocaine and some other stuff, and that stuff ends up getting seized because he puts it in a cereal box and has Chrissy hold it. Chrissy previously had been a trusted drug worker.

As it turned out, Chrissy at that point had been entered into a cooperation relationship so she contacts her law enforcement people and says I have a box of drugs here, and they come over and get it, and then the problem of course is what is Chrissy going to say about the fact that a lot of valuable drugs have disappeared, and the ruse is the police came and got them, and I got cited.

So she calls McFarlan with that story and the call that we think has particular evidentiary value for the defendant's statements, not Chrissy or McFarlane's, is when

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she calls McFarlan, he's with the defendant. The defendant after a little while takes the phone and intervenes and starts jumping in and saying this is what we're going to do. That's why we want it in there.

Now, the last call sometime later as

Counsel indicated, Chrissy calls Folks again and
he says what are you talking about? I don't
know anything about it, and that's, we're
putting that in to be fair because he did say
that, but that's that earlier call where the
call to MacFarlane and Folks takes the phone.

THE COURT: This is not an 801(d)(2)(E) question because you've got a statement right from the defendant. That's an admission.

MR. DARROW: Exactly. Correct.

THE COURT: So it's not in furtherance of the conspiracy. That becomes, I guess that becomes essentially irrelevant.

MR. DARROW: Well, I mean, it sounds like an admission of an opposing party, but it's, I mean, MacFarland and Folks are in a conspiracy to move drugs from New York to Vermont and distribute them, and some of those drugs which came up as part of that conspiracy have

disappeared, and they're talking about what to 1 2 do. So maybe it's both. 3 THE COURT: Right. Okay. I was not aware that Mr. Folks had actually taken the phone 4 and --5 MR. DARROW: It's what he says is what 6 7 we're interested in. THE COURT: Right. So you're not taking 8 what Mr. McFarlan says about the fact that he 9 was working with Mr. Folks in this call as 10 evidence. You're using directly his statements, 11 and that's different. Okay. 12 MR. DARROW: Any other piece of that motion 13 in limine you want --14 THE COURT: 15 No. Thanks, Judge. 16 MR. DARROW: 17 MR. KAPLAN: I think this discussion about the witness who said she was in New York and she 18 was beaten and she quit, I don't really have a 19 20 problem with that, but I think it does open the 2.1 door because our understanding is that after 2.2 that she went back to working as a prostitute, 23 and that she's now in Vermont and has been doing that back and forth since 2016. So I mean, I 2.4 would put the government on notice if she's 2.5

going to come in and testify that she quit that we're going to be able to, of course, with the court's approval, to cross-examine her on the fact that she didn't quit. That she's still doing it. Not with our client but with others.

THE COURT: Well, you certainly would be able to do that.

MR. KAPLAN: Right.

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THE COURT: If she makes a statement that says she quit and explains exactly why, and then you have evidence to suggest that she's not telling the truth, you certainly would be able to cross-examine her on that.

MR. KAPLAN: The other issue, Judge, is I'm a little confused about the discussion between the videos and the demeaning conduct. As I understand, the court is going to review the videos and is that to see if they're relevant, and if the court thinks they're relevant, whether they're overly prejudicial? My stance would be if they're not relevant, then it wouldn't be appropriate for the witnesses to talk about it.

THE COURT: If they're not relevant, if the videos are not relevant?

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MR. KAPLAN: Not relevant, because they don't show coercion or they don't show demeaning conduct. And the other thing is what we might consider demeaning people in the video might not consider demeaning or it might not bother them.

THE COURT: You can ask a witness certainly about how they were treated. Demeaning, coerced, et cetera. Forget the video. They certainly have the opportunity to say to these witnesses, you know, what did he do, how did he treat you, and what did it mean to you. I mean, that's, isn't that pretty straightforward? I mean the problem with the video is that it tends to be, it can be prejudicial.

MR. KAPLAN: The problem is if a witness takes the stand and starts talking about how that was demeaning to her, and she didn't want to do it and on and on, we're going to be forced to play the video because the video is going to show something different in our opinion, and we wanted to keep the video out because we thought it was overly prejudicial, but of course, we'd be in a situation, I think, of being forced to play it at that point.

THE COURT: Don't you think it's pretty

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clear that the women, whether they're in Counts 1 or 10 through 14, were the women who are part of this, who were testifying about coercion in general, don't you think they'd be allowed to explain exactly what they mean by coercion? That is, they were demeaned and threatened with reputational harm or et cetera, whatever they say.

MR. KAPLAN: But it's not what the videos show, I guess is my point.

THE COURT: It's not what?

MR. KAPLAN: It's not what the videos will show.

THE COURT: Then I guess we'd be in a situation of you having to use the videos to contradict the testimony of these witnesses. But the government's got to prove -- this is pretty straightforward and you know it. The government has to prove coercion, and to prove coercion they can call these witnesses to describe the defendant's statements and that is being used to show coercion. So they've got to have leeway to be able to show what the defendant said and what he acted and what he did to make them feel they were coerced into

participating in this prostitution activity. 1 2 they're going to get quite a bit of leeway to do that. 3 MR. KAPLAN: I don't really disagree with 4 I'm just concerned, I don't think that 5 video really is great for anyone. It's not 6 7 something the jurors are going to enjoy watching, at least most of them, I would think. 8 THE COURT: But I do, you know, I do think 9 that the government should be able to ask 10 witnesses what happened and you should be able 11 to cross-examine and you make the decision as to 12 whether --13 MR. KAPLAN: I understand. Okay. 14 I apologize. I know it's been 15 MR. DARROW: 16 a long day, but can I --17 THE COURT: No. It's okay. It's only 2:30. 18 MR. DARROW: On these videos, you're going 19 20 to get a CD from us which will probably have all of them on it. There are five. There are three 2.1 associated with the urination, and there are two 2.2 23 associated with the walnut. THE COURT: I thought there were two 2.4 associated with urination. 2.5

MR. DARROW: There are three. 1 2 THE COURT: One was a different, discussion about urination. 3 MR. DARROW: Yes. 4 THE COURT: And the two were the actual 5 urination. 6 7 MR. DARROW: Exactly. So as to, on the urination side, there's the video which the 8 defendant appears to have taken of himself, but 9 in any event, he's in it saying what he's about 10 to do, you know, we're going to have, I'm going 11 to do this. And then there are two videos of 12 13 him doing that. As to those two videos, one of the young women is a trafficking victim and the 14 other is a drug worker. 15 Now, so let's just talk about the universe 16 17 of videos. So those are the three videos; introductory and two actuals on the urination. 18 On the walnut challenge, the evidence 19 20 indicates that there were three young women who 2.1 participated in that. Two of them are charged trafficking victims and one is a deceased woman 2.2 23 who acted as a prostitute but is not a charged trafficking victim. 2.4 2.5 As to the two trafficking victims, the

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government does not have those videos. The evidence is that it happened, it was videotaped, the witnesses obviously remember it. It's very hard for them to talk about, but we don't have those videos. One of the possible reasons is a couple of the digital devices that were seized we've been unable to access notwithstanding a search warrant because they're encrypted, and we just can't get into them.

So there's one, the videos that we do have concern the noncharged woman acting as a prostitute is now dead, and those two videos do not show the actual pornographic act. They are just introductory by nature, sort of like the introductory urinating video. In those two videos they're preparing for this to happen, and Folks is saying what he's about to do.

Now, I think probably what, one of the reasons why the defense has repeatedly indicated that there's not a lot of evidence of coercion on the videos is that you'll see a lot of giggling and chuckling going on, and as we've argued, we don't think that necessarily means the situation wasn't coercive. I mean, the now-deceased woman who is preparing for the

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walnut challenge isn't protesting, and in one of the actual urination videos, the girl who is a drug worker is giggling.

Now, she will testify, I think, that she'd just been, used a sample of some new heroin, and it was very hot, and she said it blew her away, and she got in the shower, and next thing she knew the defendant was urinating on her, and she said I was completely out of it which is why I was laughing. But needless to say, looking back on it, she doesn't consider it a laughing matter.

So I wanted you to understand what the videos, the five total that are coming to you are, and then you will see giggling and --

THE COURT: Well, no, I appreciate that, and I think the point that you made was these are addicts. They're offered \$500 to participate if they, I guess, win, and driven by their addiction and the thought of money.

MR. DARROW: Exactly.

THE COURT: Your argument is that's coercion. That's using their illness to coerce their behavior. No, I appreciate it.

MR. DARROW: Okay.

I appreciate there can be mixed 1 THE COURT: 2 signals there. MR. DARROW: All right. Thank you, Judge. 3 THE COURT: Okay. So that I think that's 4 it for the motions. Now, is there anything else 5 that we need to talk about at this point? 6 7 MR. DARROW: We wanted to mention a couple things. When we were last together, you gave 8 the defense until today, April 4th, to file any 9 objections they might have to Judge Crawford's 10 instructions. So we're assuming that the 11 defense is good with that. In conversations 12 13 with the defense regarding the transcripts associated with the videos and video and audio 14 recordings, we're informed that the accuracy of 15 the transcripts won't be contested, although the 16 17 defense said they may want to play more of the videos than we had proposed, but the transcripts 18 won't be a problem. 19 20 We mentioned last time the parties will be 2.1 stipulating as to the felony possession count about the prior conviction for a gentleman in 2.2 23 prison, not to exceed one year, we hope to get that filed some time soon. May I have a moment? 2.4 2.5 THE COURT: Yes.

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The last thing we wanted to MR. DARROW: bring to your attention is when we were before you back in March there was a motion and some discussion regarding whether the cocospirator statements by Mandy who was involved in the four undercover drug buys could come in. Mandy will be a witness, but at the time she was a runner for the defendant, and when the four drug buys take place in January and February 2016, they're set up by the CS calling Mr. Folks and he tells them, you know, park in thus and such a place, and the CS, and Mandy comes out of the crack house and delivers the drugs. They're, in a couple of cases, I think, they're delivered inside, but in each case Mandy is the intermediary between Mr. Folks and the cooperator in the drugs distribution. She's the one that actually hands the drugs over and takes the money, and we had hoped to play the audio of those undercover buys before Mandy testifies. So the government was concerned that the audio including Mandy's statements would be admissible, and we wanted to ensure that you had that in mind.

THE COURT: All right.

Thank you. 1 MR. DARROW: 2 THE COURT: Mr. Kaplan? 3 MR. KAPLAN: I mean, as long as they can link that up, I don't think we're going to 4 object. 5 THE COURT: As long as they have a good 6 7 faith basis to believe they're going to be able to get that testimony in, they can use that in 8 advance. 9 MR. KAPLAN: Yes. 10 THE COURT: All right. Okay. Is there 11 12 anything else that you think we have to address at this point? 13 MR. KAPLAN: I don't think so, Judge. 14 Anything else? I don't think so, Judge. Thank 15 16 you. 17 THE COURT: All right. So you'll submit this exhibit with five films, and I'm going to 18 19 study the various motions. You'll get an order 20 in writing, but I think that I've made myself 2.1 pretty clear about the general approach to the case, I think. I think the government should be 2.2 23 able to prove coercion and will be given leeway to do that just that. I mean, obviously within 2.4 2.5 boundaries. And also, you know, the defense

1	certainly can cross-examine witnesses about
2	previous experience, and I just want to research
3	this Rivera case to see what its limits and
4	restrictions are. Okay? All right. Thank you.
5	(Hearing ended at 2:30 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE I, Cynthia Foster, Registered Professional Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription of my shorthand notes taken in the aforementioned matter to the best of my skill and ability. Cynthia Foster, RPR